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सह सम्पादक
संग्रहा... तत्व पत्रिका उ० प्र०,
राज्य संग्रहालय, लखनऊ

U. P. STATE RECORDS SERIES

SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH RECORDS

BANARAS AFFAIRS

(1811-1858)

VOLUME II

General Editor :

G. N. SALETORE

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कार्यकारी सह सम्पादक
संग्रहालय पुरातत्व पत्रिका, उ० प्र०,
राज्य संग्रहालय, लखनऊ

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PREFACE

The present publication describes some aspects of the history of Banaras during 1811—1859. It is a sequel to Banaras Affairs (1788—1810), volume I issued earlier. The English and Vernacular unpublished correspondence in the custody of this office contains materials for extensive research work on the subject. In this volume however selected official papers from the above English series have been included with a view to create interest in local history. These despatches, exchanged between the Governor General, Lieutenant Governor of N. W. Provinces, Agent to the Governor General and others, are arranged as follows : the first part, which gives some details of the successors of Raja Chet Singh, Mughal Shahzada Jahandar Shah and the Maratha Chief Chimnaji Appa ; the second part deals with the economic problems of the Family Domains of the Raja of Banaras ; the third describes the political agitations at Banaras ; the fourth, which relates to the educational policy ; the fifth, gives some features of the Postal System ; and the last part recounts the measures adopted by the State for social amelioration.

The extant records of the Banaras Residency contain no information on Raja Chet Singh's relations with the British, while the two official documents embodied here are based on well known accounts.[1] In view of this, the English, Persian and Marathi records in the National Archives and in some of the State Archives need to be fully examined for a proper appraisal of Chet Singh and his later history.

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1. Nos. 36-37 of the text.

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The principal object of Chet Singh's rebellion was to oust and extirpate the British power in Hindusthan.[2] Viewed from this context the critical predicament of Warren Hastings during his defeat at Banaras is evident from his own testimony : "Let it not be thought that I attribute too much consequence to my own person when I suppose the fate of the British Empire in India connected with it. Mean as its substance may be its accidental properties were equivalent to those which, like the magical characters of a Talisman in the Arabian Mythology, formed the essence of the State itself ; representation, title and the estimate of public opinion."[3] The possibility of Chet Singh's successful reprisal and the consequent impairing of British prestige were doubtless foremost in the mind of the Governor General when this statement was made. As will be seen presently, this apprehension was fully confirmed later when, after storming Chunar, Chet Singh took him prisoner. Contemporary Marathi despatches throw new light on this little known episode, and their evidence may be briefly summarised here.[4]

2. Forrest, G. W., *Selections from the State Papers of the Governors General of India*, Vol. I, pp. 247, 248 (London, 1910). Chet Singh's supporters were the local Zamindars paid for mustering troops ; the Faizabad Begums, Allea and Janaby Allea, who raised levies and incited the Taluqdars of Bahraich and Gorakhpur on his behalf ; Maharaja Fateh Shah, who attacked Sarkar Saran in Bihar ; and others like Ghinu Ray, Ajitmal, Zalim Singh etc. Gleig, G. R., *Memoirs of Warren Hastings*, II, pp. 455-56 (London, 1841) ; Forrest, Vol. I, p. 246 ; Vol. II, pp. 170, 173 (London, 1910).
3. Hastings, Warren, *A Narrative of the Insurrection which happened in the Zemeedary of Banaris in the month of August*, 1781 *and of the Transactions of the Governor General in that District*, pp. 28-29. (Calcutta, 1782).
4. *Mahadaji Shindehyanchin Kagadaputren* (*Ed.* by G. S. Sardesai, Gwalior, 1937) ; *Poona Akhbars*, Vol. II (Hyderabad, 1954) ; *Poona Akhbars*, Vol. III (Hyderabad, 1956) ; *Persian Records of*

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Warren Hastings left Calcutta and arrived three stages (मजल), before Kashi. Summoning Chet Singh there Hastings demanded a *Nazr* or *Khedni* of Rs. 20 lakhs and the evacuation of Fort Bijeygadh. As his income was realised from the *Ijara* tenure, Chet Singh agreed to pay at once a lakh or two and not Rs. 20 lakhs, but refused to surrender his only stronghold of Bijeygadh. Exasperated at this, Hastings got him arrested and conveyed to Banaras. Here he was kept in a *Chauki* under the surveillance (पहार्यांत) of a guard 4/500 strong.[5]

Chet Singh then secretly applied to his heroic (मर्द) brother Sujan Singh and four adherents at Ramgadh, for effecting his release. He also appealed to the neighbouring rulers, but they did not reach in time.[6] That night a rescue party of 3/4,000 men from across the Gangapar attacked the *Chauki* and released the Raja. A fight ensued in which many British and Telanga sepoys were injured and 200 *pyadahs* and 4 English Officers got killed. 3/4,000 men with open swords swooped on the tent (डेरा) of Hastings, but he escaped severely wounded. According to one account the English camp was betrayed treacherously while another says that Hastings was prostrated in a fair fight.[7] The prevalent confusion even circulated a

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Maratha History, Vol. I (Bombay, 1953); and Vol. II (Bombay, 1954); *Poona Residency Correspondence*, (Bombay 1936). These publications have been abbreviated as follows: M. S. K.; P. A.; P. R. M. H.; P. R. C. etc.

5. M. S. K., no. 172, p. 199; P. A. II, no. 111, p. 33; no. 113, p. 39; no. 114, p. 41; no. 115, p. 46.
6. M. S. K., no. 172, p. 199; P. A. II, no. 115, p. 46.
7. P. A., II, 113, p. 39; no. 114, p. 42; no. 115, p. 46; no. 120, p. 65; M. S. K., no. 171, p. 198; जखमी होऊन पलोन जात होता। M. S. K., no. 173, p. 203; इष्टिन जखमी होऊन पलोन चिनाड़ गड़ास गेला। One account relates how after having left Hastings in a huff, Chet Singh realised that on the morrow he would take him into custody; so in order to forestall him he attacked with 3/4000 men. (P. A., II, no. 113, p. 39).

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report that the Governor General was killed.[8] On this occasion, besides the entire baggage and military *saranjam* of Hastings, Rs. 70 lakhs which he had deposited with the Banaras bankers, 4/500 Company's boats laden with jewels and choicest cargo, fell into Chet Singh's hands.[9]

Discouraged by these reverses at Kashi, Hastings left for Calcutta, moving two stages (मजल) for this purpose. Hearing this, Chet Singh despatched a force of 10,0 0/20,000 and contacted him about 8 *Cos* away, near fort Chunar garrisoned by the British. Hastings gained the fort and retired behind its strong walls (चिन्हाराचें गडान्त मजबूतिनें आहे).[10] Chet Singh then instantly invested (महासारा) the fort.[11] With a small garrison and bereft of the usual military *saranjam*, Hastings had become helpless (अजीज).[12] Three English battalions, with four cannon, stationed at Prayag which sallied forth for his rescue. were repulsed (पसपा) in a major action (लड़ाई मातबर जाहली).[13] Thereafter Chet Singh stormed the fort and made Warren Hastings a prisoner. One despatch says that this was done by treachery.[14] Chet Singh then invoked the aid of the

8. M. S. K., no. 171, p. 198 ; no. 172, p. 199 ; कोणी म्हणतात जखमा लागून ठार पडला । P. A. II, no. 115, p. 46. This news of death was at once followed by wide disturbances in the Bengal districts (Shore, John, *Notes*, I, p. 161).
9. M. S. K., no. 172, p. 199 ; P. A. II, no. 112, p. 35 ; no. 114, p. 44.
10. P. A. II, no. 112, p. 35 ; no. 114, p. 42 ; no. 116, p. 46 ; no. 120, p. 65 ; no. 122, p. 71 ; no. 125, pp. 81-82 ; no. 135, p. 108.
11. P. A. II, no. 112, p. 35 ; no. 115, p. 46 ; इंग्रजास वेढ़ा घातला; M. S. K., no. 172, p. 199 ; चिनाड गडात घेरला आहे ।
12. P. A., II, no. 133, p. 104.
13. P. A., II, no. 133, p. 104.
14. M. S. K., no. 173, p. 203 ; चिनाडगड घेऊन इष्टिनास धरून आणिलें .....काशीकर राजानें जाऊन इस्तीनास धरून आणलें ..... इस्तिन पलोन चिन्हारगड़ासगेला तो धरला ; P. A., II, no. 116, p. 48 ; कलकतेवाला इंग्रेज मिस्तर हिस्तेनास चेतसिंगानें कैद केलें

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neighbouring Rajas and Mahadaji Sindhia.[15] The capture of the Governor General caused a stir in the political circles. The despatch conveying this news was read out by Nana Phadnis, the Premier of the Peswa Government in an open *Durbar* specially summoned, and the ministers (*Karbharis*) also felt jubilant.[16] Hyder Ali Khan wrote to the Peshwa proposing that Warren Hastings should be brought to Poona and kept in strict confinement.[17]

Chet Singh was still cantoned at Chunar preparing to take the captive Governor General to Banaras, when the tide of fortune turned in favour of the British. Mahadaji Sindhia mentions in a despatch addressed to Nana Phadnis that Chet Singh's defeat was due to the defection caused in his army by Warren Hastings (परन्तु त्याचे फौजेंत फितूर करून फौज फोडली).[18] Chet Singh had ignored a rear attack. But secret paths, leading to this position, were betrayed by two men. One of them, Nand Lal, a *Vakil* of Ramjeeavan Singh, led the British to Patita ; while Bundoo Khan, a *pyadah* of Chunar, showed a path between Patita and Sakteshgarh.[19] Meanwhile the three

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P. A., II, no. 112, p. 35 ; हस्तिनास दस्तगीर केलें ; M. S. K., no. 175, p. 207 ; no. 176, p. 208 ; P. A., II, no. 120, p. 65 ; राजे चेतसिंगयानें दग्यानें मिस्तर हिस्तैभास दस्तगीर केलें ।

15. P. A., II, no. 125, p. 82 ; no. 121, p. 67 ; M. S. K., no. 175 p. 207 ; M. S. K., no. 176, p. 208.
16. P. A., II, 113, p. 39 ; no. 115, p. 46. Reports of this event were also communicated by Balajipant to Nur Mohd. Khan and Narsingh Rao, the *Vakils* of Hyder Ali Khan and to Krishna Rao Joshi, Maratha Envoy in the Mysore Court (P. A., II, no. 114, p. 42).
17. P. A., II, no. 140, p. 129.
18. M. S. K , no. 180, p. 218.
19. Khairuddin Khan, *Tuhfa-i-taza* (Balwant Namah), p. 111, (Trans. Curven, Frederic, Allahabad, 1875), Ramjeeavan Singh was a domestic chief of Chet Singh.

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British battalions of Prayag and others in the Antarvedi Prant combined and marched on Chet Singh. A sanguinary battle occurred in which Chet Singh fought gallantly, but was ultimately defeated. He then fled to Ramgadh, but unable to remain there he lost heart and entered in the hilly tracts (*Kohisthan*) of Bijeygadh.[20] Nearby, at Mau, Chet Singh held a hurried council of war with kinsmen, and decided to leave his family at Bijeygadh and go to the Deccan [21]

Bijeygadh next fell when, with the help of the information given by Adil Singh, Zamindar of Aghoree, the British attacked the fort from the secret pass of Lowa Koh.[22]

Leaving Bijeygadh, Chet Singh went to Rewa Mukundpur, from where he sent Naropant as his *Vakil* to Mahadaji Sindhia and the Peshwa.[23] The Poona Ministers despatched letters to Balaji Govind and their other Kamavisdars, as also to all (समग्र) chiefs of the north, urging them to extend military aid to Chet Singh for stabilising their own kingdoms[24]. The Peshwa also wrote in November, 1781 to the Mughal Badshah, Najaf Khan and to Chet Singh to co-operate in overthrowing the British.[25] In the next month Mahadaji intended to enter the Antarvedi with the help of Najaf Khan, when Hastings hurriedly ordered the assembling of troops at

20. P. A., II, no. 135, p. 108.
21. Khairuddin Khan, op. cit p. 113. Chet Singh departed from Bijeygadh with all jewels and money loaded on 25 elephants, 50 camels, 1500 bullocks, 1000 coolies and 200 bungy bardars.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 116 ; Hastings, *A Narrative*, p. 34.
23. P. A. II, 148, p. 157 ; no. 151, p. 180. A *Karkun* from the Poona Court was sent to fetch him from Burhanpur (P. A. II, 150, p. 164) , P. A. III, 168, p. 20 ; no. 169, pp. 23-24.
24. P. A., II, no. 114, p. 44.
25. P. A. II, no. 136, p. 116 ; no. 151, p. 167.

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Kanpur and appointed David Anderson to meet Mahadaji Sindhia for negotiating peace with the Bhonsla Raja.[26]

Chet Singh in exile is a pathetic figure. He met Mahadaji near Dattia and pressed him to invade Kashi, promising Rs. 20 lakhs for his reinstatement and extirpation of the British[27]. His *Vakil* Naropant met Nana Phadnis on 14 January, 1782, presenting him with costly robes and a priceless necklace to the Peshwa[28]. Early in February, 1782, Chet Singh reached Mahadaji's camp. His plight was pitiable due to the loss of his kingdom and Mahadaji bestowed on him a Jagir worth Rs. 5 lakhs[29]. In this month Chet Singh offered Rs. 25 lakhs to Mahadaji for his restoration in the Kashi Thana, but the latter demanded Rs. 75 lakhs[30]. On 3/4 April, 1785 he visited the Agra fort in the company of its commandant Mahadaji's son-in-law Ladoji Deshmukh Shitole[31]. James Anderson in a despatch of 25 July, 1786 reported to John Macpherson, the Governor General, that the discontented Chet Singh tried to seek the protection of the Nawab Vizier, an idea which was more dangerous "as the hopes and fears of the people at Banaras regarding his restoration, which have for sometime been entirely allayed, might again be roused"[32]. Mahadaji pretended to show him unbounded consideration but together with his followers mulcted him of all wealth. Neither allowed to appear in the *Durbar* nor presented

26. P. A. II, no. 151, p. 167 ; M. S. K. no. 192, p. 235.
27. P. A., II, no, 158, p. 188 ; M. S. K. no. 192, p. 235. The Chiefs on the Jumnapar were willing to pay Rs. 5 lakhs to Mahadaji Sindhia (P. A., II, no. 158, p. 188.)
28. P. A. III, no. 172, p. 32.
29. *Ibid*, II, no. 157, p. 185 ; M. S. K., no. 198, p. 247 ; no. 351, p. 477.
30. P. A., III, no. 188, p. 79.
31. Akhbar Deorhi of Jahandar Shah—U. P. Regional Records Survey's Collection no. 182 folios 32, 36.
32. P. R. C., I, nos. 37, 49.

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to the Bhonsla when the English Envoy was there, Chet Singh became miserable and wished to leave the camp. Upon this Mahadaji soothed him with false hopes of an invasion of Banaras, but if he planned to take Banaras it was for himself than for Chet Singh. When the English Envoy pressed in January 1787 for his removal, Mahadaji stated that all consideration shown to Chet Singh should be ignored, as asylum had been granted to him prior to the treaty with the British[33]. Yet Chet Singh followed Mahadaji Sindhia wherever he went, as in the battle of Lalsot in August 1787[34], in Mathura during November, 1789[35] and in his Mewar Campaign of 1791[36].

About 1793 two daughters of Chet Singh were married to Drikpal Singh and Mahipal Singh, grandsons of Raghunath Sahi of Sarkar Saran. They were at Gwalior, and later went to Vindhyachal with the Rani. On the death of Chet Singh, they retired to Salimpur.

During the time of Daulat Rao Sindhia his position was worse. At last helpless and abject, Chet Singh died at Gwalior on 28th March, 1811[37].

A little earlier the Rani and his son Balwant Singh had proceeded to Vindhyachal for the latter's tonsure (मुन्डन), with Sheo Prasann Singh, the Rani's brother, in attendance.[38] Mercer had once written to Chet Singh that a *Jagir* could be settled on his wife and son. But William Brooke, the A. G. G. summoned Sheo Prasann Singh in 1811 to Banaras and informed him that they

33. P. R. C., I, nos. 59, 68, 69.
34. P. R. M. H. I, no. D2 (a).
35. *ibid*, II, no. 40.
36. *ibid*, II, no. 29. He left for his Jaidad due to a famine in the camp.
37. No. 1, and 2 of the text.
38. *ibid*, No. 1. Another despatch mentions that the tonsure was done (*ibid*, No. 2).

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should not come there after the tonsure. Sheo Prasann Singh was preparing to return, when news arrived that Chet Singh had died and his ashes were *en route* to Vindhya chal for immersion in the Banaras Manikarnika Ghat. The orthodox Brahmans advocated deferring the tonsure ceremony for a year on account of the bereavement and the A. G. G. was feeling uneasy till the departure of the Rani and her son from the Province after the tonsure.[39]

At Vindhyachal the pecuniary troubles of the family made it indebted to the merchants of Mirzapur. The A. G. G. wished that they went to Gwalior. In May 1812, he inquired from the Magistrate of Mirzapur about the expenditure needed for their journey[40]. Four months later he summoned the Rani's *Mukhtars*, Maulvi Rahim Ali and Sadashiv Pandit and through them sent word to her to comply with the Government orders as her conduct was "highly improper" and it would merely result in the abrogation of the liberality so far extended. The *Mukhtars* returned anon conveying her refusal to entertain any proposal which did not include a guarantee assuring her a residence within 5 *Cos* of Banaras. The A. G. G. considered that compliance with this request was "full of danger"[41]. In January 1813, he suggested that she should go to Gwalior or the Agra District and directed R. H. Rattray, the Magistrate of Mirzapur, to impress this upon her personally or if she declined, to repatriate her from the Coy's territories.[42]. Then fixing 11 February, 1813 as the final date of her departure, he solicited from the Supreme Government appropriate orders in this behalf.[43] The Rani was encouraged to procrastinate by the advise of

39. *Ibid*, no. 1.
40. *Ibid*, no. 4.
41. *Ibid*, no. 5.
42. *Ibid*, no. 6.
43. *Ibid*, no. 7.

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Devaki Nandan and others that the authorities would not expel her against her wishes. At one time she was inclined to go to Calcutta. The Magistrate of Mirzapur however sanctioned her stay at Allahabad until the receipt of Government orders about her destination. Adverting to his concern about her expulsion, the A. G. G., on 8 February, 1813, wrote to the Government that notwithstanding the fact that "her conduct would justify compulsion, yet the effect it might have upon the minds of the natives, and the serious consequences that might ensue, perhaps to the public peace as well as to her individually" were important matters.[44] Her intention of contracting an alliance between her son and Devaki Nandan's daughter was also interdicted "in consideration of the probability of intrigues".[45]

The Magistrate of Mirzapur having arranged for the payment of their debts and arrears, the Rani and her son finally left, on 23 March, 1813, for Allahabad, where too she was directed to remain within tents and desist from communicating with Devaki Nandan's agents.[47] On 10 April, she departed desiring to live near Mathura within the jurisdiction of Agra.[48] The Resident turned down a request from Balwant Singh, for proceeding in October 1821, to Punasir near Allahabad, for marrying the daughter of Thakur Bikramjeet Singh[49]. Subsequently he petitioned unsuccessfully for a number of years seeking permission to visit Banaras[50]. In April, 1851 he also wished to stay there for a year. In connection with Bal-

44. *Ibid*, no. 8.
45. *Ibid*, no. 28.
46. *Ibid*, no. 13.
47. *Ibid*, nos. 14, 17.
48. *Ibid*, no. 23.
49. *Ibid*, no. 32.
50. *Ibid*, no. 33.

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want Singh's petition seeking leave to be absent from Agra for a year for settling his son's marriage at Tikree, near Chunar, the A. G. G. wrote to the Government that Tikree was not near Chunar, but "close to Banaras city and nearly opposite the ancestral abode of Ramnugger where his appearance, under the sanction of Government would lead to much trouble and inconvenience".[51]

THE MUGHAL SCIONS

The vicissitudes of the successors of Prince Jahandar Shah have been mentioned in the previous volume. The family affairs were now managed by his wife Qutluck Sultan Begum, who was surrounded by unkind relatives, and forsaken by the princes and servants. Demands were made on her bounty from the Delhi Court and she often appealed to the Governor General, on whom she wholly depended, for help. In 1816 she desired to construct a new embankment and other extensions at her Shewalla Palace to protect against floods and asked for an exemption of *Sung Mahal* duties upto Rs. 80,000[52]

In a despatch dated 15 November, 1818, the A. G. G. reports to Government how Jahandar Shah's son Mirza Muzzaffar Bakht, dissatisfied with his stipend of Rs. 2,000 "left Banaras in disgust and proceeded to the Deccan and and after sometime returned".[53] Marathi news letters corroborate this statement. About 8 September, 1789 Muzzaffar Bakht reached Urli, near Poona, and met the Peshwa, Madho Rao Ramchandra and others with a view to get himself appointed *Waliahad* (Heir-apparent) at the Delhi Court. He continued to be in Poona till December,

51. *Ibid*, no. 34-
52. *Ibid*, no. 39.
53. *Ibid*, no. 44. Also see *Banaras Affairs*, Vol, I, no. 61 p. 57. At this time Muzaffar Bakht was residing at Farrukhabad on a stipend of Rs. 750 p.m.

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1791. But Mahadaji Sindhia meanwhile installed Akbar Shah as *Waliahad*, on the plea that this was the wish of Ali Gauhar Badshah and that Muzzaffar was the offspring of a mistress and his elder brother at Lucknow, born to a lawful wife, was unfit for the purpose[54].

A series of bereavem ents occurred in the family. Prince Shukhufta Bakht had died in 1810. On the night of 25 February, 1813, Mirza Khurrum Bakht, aged 46, also died leaving a family of 26 children. At his burial, on the next day at 3 P.M., the A. G. G. and other Englishmen, with 3 Companeys of Sepoys being present, 46 minute guns corresponding to his age were discharged and three vollies fired at the conclusion of the ceremony[55]. Qutluck Sultan Begum, aged 68, also died on the morning of 20 October, 1813 and buried with similar honours[56]. Jahanabady Begum also expired on 14 March, 1820, and Wajeeha Sultan Begum (elder sister of Qutluck Begum) died on 1824[57].

Family dissensions and monetary disputes figure galore during this period. Mirza Ali Qadr, son of Jahandar Shah and Jehanabady Begum, on the death of Shahzada Khurrum Bakht, claimed a share of his father's estate which according to the *Shar at* had devolved on Qutluck Sultan Begum and after her death on her heirs, the children of Khurrum Bakht. In October 1816 Mendoo, the eldest son of Khurrum Bakht, repaired to the Lucknow Court and got a monthly stipend of Rs. 500[58]. Qutluck Sultan Begum resented the behaviour of Mirza Abdullah, who

54. M. S. K., no. 560, pp. 790-91 ; no. 569, p. 805 ; no. 572, p. 810 ; no. 575, p. 817 ; no. 594, pp. 867-8 ; no. 596, p. 870.
55. *Infra*, Text nos. 40, 46.
56. *Ibid*, no. 42,
57. *Ibid*, nos. 45, 54.
58. *Ibid*, no. 44.

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joined Amrit Rao at Chitrakot, the Sindhia's Camp and the Imperial Court, subsequently coming to Banaras with a recommendation from the Emperor[59]. Misconduct of the Princes Abdullah and Usman was noticed by the A. G. G. and warnings served on them[60]. Dewan Girdhari Lal, Manager of the family affairs was discharged from service on 5 August, 1837, owing to his high-handedness and his claims were settled[61]. Despite differences, the members of the royal family appeared anxious to make adjustments than sell their possessions, although eventually they agreed to the steps taken by the A. G. G. to dispose of the properties, sold, unsold and disputed[62].

CHIMNAJI APPA

Baji Rao and Chimnaji Appa were the sons of Peshwa Raghunath Rao and his wife Anandi Bai. Born in April, 1784, Chimnaji was about 9 years younger than Baji Rao. Amrit Rao was Raghunath Rao's adopted son. These personages figure in the history of this period. The British had settled Chimnaji Appa at Banaras, early in 1819, on a monthly pension of Rs. 25,000. He died on 30 May, 1832 leaving a wife Kaveri Bai, aged 11 and (adopted) daughter aged hardly 10[63]. The wife had expected the continuance of the pension. Some servants having embezzled Chimnaji's money, the widow appealed to the A. G. G. to prepare an inventory of the property. The Governor General refused the payment of an allowance to Kaveri Bai[64].

59. *Ibid*, no. 44.
60. *Ibid*, nos. 48, 50.
61. *Ibid*, nos. 47, 52.
62. *Ibid*, nos. 54, 55, 56,
63. *Ibid*, no. 59.
64. *Ibid*, no. 57.

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Reduction in the huge household establishment, the disposal of animals like camels, elephants and horses, and the appointment of a *Sarbarkar* to manage the family affairs were the chief problems troubling the A. G. G. An inventory of the clothes, jewels and gold and silver was prepared and they were kept well sealed under a guard in the family *Jamadar Khana*. In March, 1834, after deducting the expenses of Chimnaji's funeral, monthly establishment charges, sundry claims and the daughter's impending wedding expenses, it was found that the property had been depleted and found to be totalling less than 4 lakhs. The widow's father Govind Bhat had instituted a suit in her name laying claims to the entire property. The widow desired complete possession, while the daughter contended that the property was to be kept in the A. G. G's. charge till both attained majority[65].

The A. G. G. tried to induce Baji Rao and Vinayak Rao to take the widow and daughter under their protection, while the widow desired to live under Baiza Bai or the Gwalior Raja. On 3 November, 1834, the A. G. G. reported that Balkrishna Babu Rao, who had been sent to the Court of Baji Rao for this purpose, had returned without success. The Resident at Gwalior had also not replied[66].

The widow and daughter were awaiting the decision regarding the property, while questionable claims from Poona and other dependants were cropping up. Indeed having exhausted their resources they were even beginning to subsist on credit. Accordingly, acting under the Government's orders, the A. G. G. made over the management of the entire property to her paternal uncle to Mahadeo pant, excluding Govind Bhat, her father, as being incompetent for the purpose[67].

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65. *Ibid*, nos. 58, 59, 60.
66. *Ibid*. no. 61, 62.
67. *Ibid*. nos. 63, 69, 70.

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FAMILY DOMAINS

After expelling Raja Chet Singh in 1781, Warren Hastings bestowed the *Raj* of Banaras on Raja Mahip Narain Singh, investing him with a *Sanad* and *Pattah*, with the attached *Kistbandi*. Raja Mahip Narain subsequently relinquished these rights when Lord Cornwallis desired to introduce in the Banaras Province the system of judicial and revenue administration prevalent in Bihar and Bengal[68].

Iu 1819, the Government having inquired from the Raja whether he would like his *Mahals* to be included in the same Judicial system as that of the Banaras Province, the Raja announced his unwillingness to make such alterations in his *Jagirs* as he was attentive to all individual rights and those aggrieved with his decisions were free to appeal to the Collector and the Governor General in-Council. As regards *Faujdari*, the Courts could control his *Jagirs* as in the Banaras Province[69].

The Government deputed W. W. Bird, in November, 1826, to make inquiries into the condition of the Family Domains, as a result of the complaints of the residents of Bhadohi. Bird and the Raja then drafted a regulation which was afterwards passed as Regulation VII of 1828. Sections 13, 16, 20, 24 of it related to the administration of justice and inhabitants of the Domains were allowed to resort to their own courts and appeal to the Superintendent, who was subject to the Governor General in-Council[70].

The Office of Superintendent remained from 1831 to 1842, when it was abolished, the revenue work being given

68. *Ibid*, no. 78.
69. *Ibid*, no. 72.
70. *Ibid*, no. 82.

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to the Collectors and the Judicial duties to the Judges of Banaras and Mirzapur. In 1845 it was again revived.

From time to time the Rajas of Banaras petitioned to the Government on various matters regarding the administration of the Family Domains, such as the difficulties encountered by Raja Udit Narain Singh, during 1833, in collecting the revenues of Bhadohi and Gangapur after the Board had prohibited the sale of gardens etc. for realising arrears from defaulters as also his request to be allowed to demand fees from the plaintiffs in cases appearing before his *Munsifs* and credit them into his treasury ;[71]. the request, as in 1839, praying that payment of revenue from *Khas Mahals* may be allowed according to the old usage in 5 *kists* instead of those decided by Jonathan Duncan and later by the S. B. of Revenue etc. ;[72] and the annoyance caused to the Raja, in 1858, by the introduction of *Phatakbandi*, appointment of a *Thanadar*, extension of Town Duties to Ramnagar[73].

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Public peace was disturbed by occasional civil commotions. A *Hartal* occurred in 1790, when the Resident, Jonathan Duncan, passed a Regulation "for keeping the town clean, by having public necessaries". Upon this by a decision taken earlier a vast crowd several thousands strong, belonging to the lower classes, met on the outskirts of Banaras in order to procure the repeal of the above regulation. They warned all the merchants and shopkeepers to close their shops for observing what was "known in this country under the name of *Hurtal*, or a complete stoppage to business of every kind ; threatening

71. *Ibid*, no. 73.
72. *Ibid*, no. 78.
73. *Ibid*, no. 83.

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to plunder and rob those who should dare to act otherwise". The mob, though boisterous, did not commit any serious mischief, and the bazars opened by 4 P. M. on the same day due to the tactful handling of Ali Ibrahim Khan, the Magistrate of Banaras and the Resident. Ultimately, after contacting the Resident through 2/3 headmen, they submitted to him a petition on the subject[74]

In January, 1811, by promulgating Regulation XV, 1810, Government imposed a house tax or light assessment on the shops and houses of the cities and chief towns in the Company's Dominions. About 10 January, 1811, the inhabitants of Banaras assembled "in a tumultuous manner" and combined to resist the enforcement of the above law. Government then issued a proclamation warning the refractory elements of the serious consequences of their behaviour, and decided not to rescind the regulation. At this the most objectionable posters having been paraded on the streets, the Collector offered a reward of Rs. 500/- for every man on whom such papers were found. Daily the seditious and unauthorised proceedings of the people continued, and encouraged by the religious orders the entire population was in rebellion trying to resist Government orders and achieving compliance of their demands. Their attempt to bring an injunction through the Provincial Court failed when their application was dismissed. Ultimately, after rioting for about 2 weeks, through the good services of Syed Akbari Ali Khan, Maulvi Abdul Kadir Khan, Amrit Rao, and Babu Jamuna Das merchant, the Raja of Banaras interceded on their behalf and tranquillity was restored[75].

In 1852, the Government intended to introduce a new system of messing in the jails, according to which all

74. *Proceedings of the Resident at Banaras*, 24 August, 1790, pp. 457-458.

75. *Ibid*, nos. 84-88.

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the prisoners were required to have a common mess. The public misconceived this and a rumour arose in the town that all the jail prisoners were being forced to eat English bread for being converted, with a regiment of foot and artillery in attendance to enforce this. On Sunday, the 1st August, about five to seven hundred people assembled at Ghoosala Ghat, but they were dispersed by the police. Next day again a more violent mob like that on the previous day assembled near *Nat imli* and attacking the Magistrate, marched over the Vurna bridge ; but it was checked and dispersed with the help of the military. As a sequel, the whole bazar and shops remained closed on the succeeding day. On Wednesday again a large crowd of several thousand assembled at Kamaccha and remained obstinate in the face of the military, upon which the latter charged and dispersed the crowd, many being arrested. A good many of them were later pardoned and some sentenced to lenient punishment on the instructions of the Government of N. W. P. and the good behaviour of the citizens on the occasion of Dusehra and Muhurram[76].

EDUCATION

Vernacular education prevailing in the Banaras Division did not include the study of reading, writing and mensuration. Thus the Zamindars and Ryots were not in a position to understand the principles of the revenue papers and maps produced during the late settlement. Universal adult education in the three R's was expected to "advance and cultivate literature, the higher reward it offers or even for the pleasure which its acquisition occasions".[77]

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76. *Ibid*, nos. 92-97.

77. *Ibid*, no. 100.

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For this purpose the Supreme Government proposed certain preliminary measures. These were—increasing the number of schools and encouraging corporate efforts to found new institutions ; selection of teachers by the people and their remuneration like other village officials ; occasional encouragement to teachers and pupils by donations of printed and lithographed books ; writing of text books on mensuration with instructions on preparation of revenue papers ; and the proper superintendence of such educational institutions. W. Adam's *IIIrd Report on the State of Education in the zillah of Birbhum, Bengal, (1838)* provided the model for these reforms. The Collector of Banaras was directed to take suitable measures in the matter and compile the relevant statistics, helped by the Tehsildars.[78].

The Survey undertaken for this purpose revealed the following features. Firstly the village schools functioned in portions of private residential quarters, with teachers serving on a pittance "quite inadequate to their support" ; secondly, Persian studies predominated, Vernacular being taught to the wards of the well-to-do ; thirdly, in Banaras City itself some schools had courses in Hindi, Mahajani and Accounts with opportunities of further instruction[79]. An eminent citizen brought to the notice of Government the shortcomings of the return and report of the indigenous schools in the Banaras District, as only Persian and Hindi schools had been noticed there, the former with prominence, while there were many Sanskrit schools in Banaras itself with over 2,000 students and 200 teachers, and schools run by the Church Mission, London Mission and Baptist Mission were excluded.[80] Reports submitted by the Sub Inspectors of Schools con-

78. *Ibid*, nos. 100 101.
79. *Ibid*, no. 102.
80. *Ibid*, no. 107.

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tained information on their location, number, languages and subjects, number of pupils and books introduced; and they also revealed that schools were held in the residences in the City and District, due to the "strong prejudices of caste", and that the "deep seated prejudices imbibed by the Zamindars and others" had created a popular misconception regarding the object of Government in introducing the reforms and there was general apathy in securing for the wards any education in Urdu or Hindi, however superficial.[81]

Jai Narain Ghoshal, petitioned to the Governor General, in 1814, for establishing a school at Banaras, and donated for this purpose Rs. 20,000 and certain lands.[82]. The request being sanctioned, the school was run by the Christ Mission.

The documents in this series contain a good deal of information on these and many other aspects of early education in this part of the country.

POSTAL SYSTEM

Some interesting materials are also available on the Postal System in the N. W. Provinces.

Frequent delay occurred while carrying the *Dak* across the rivers of the Banaras Province. Construction of stone and chain bridges was also expensive. In 1839, J. Ranken, the Post Master General of N. W. P. wrote to the Commissioners and Magistrates urging them to maintain, even in the monsoons, Bridges of Boats formed by keeping boats at intervals and joining them with a platforms, tied with ropes and wires, the whole of which could be fastened on either banks. But this request met with

81. *Ibid*, no. 108.
82. *Ibid*, no. 99.

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little response. Charles Grant, Magistrate of Delhi, had erected such a bridge over the Jumna in 1840, and 2 years later, through his efforts, another bridge was constructed at Agra. He had also demonstrated how such bridges could be raised on deep sand on the Doab side of the Jumna, enabling hackeries, kine and men to travel. In a memorandum, written in 1842, J. Ranken suggested that Charles Grant could be requested by the Supreme Government to draw up a plan so that such bridges could be maintained between Calcutta and Delhi throughout the year [83].

The question of constructing permanent bridges of boats over rivers intersecting *Dak* routes, raised other issues like the feasibility of bridges at 2 places on the same river, erecting them on smaller rivers, fixing of public ferries during the rains and bridges of ropes for pedestrians[84].

In a circular dated 7th July, 1854, the Supreme Government formulated the rules for the custody, distribution and sale of postage stamps. The Stamp Office in Calcutta, under the Superintendent of Stamps, was the Central depot for the supply of stamps throughout India. For distributing to Madras, Mysore and the Nizam s Dominions (Madras region) the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras indented from Calcutta ; the Officer-in-charge of the Judicial Stamps at Bombay, indented for Bombay, Sind, Berar, Nagpur and the Nizam's Dominions (Bombay side) ; and the Superintendent at Calcutta catered to the needs of the local depots for Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Sagar Territory, Bundelkhand, Gwalior, Malwa, Rajputana, Pegu, Tennaserim and the Strait Settlements. There were detailed instructions for the indenting and custody of stamps at each local depot[85].

83. *Ibia*, no. 112, 112A.
84. *Ibid*, no. 113.
85. *Ibid*, no. 114, 114A.

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The Post Master of Banaras suggested to the District Magistrate that *Thana Chaukis* were the most secure for placing the public letter box and a peon from each of them could convey the *Dak* to the head post office every day by 4·30 P.M. Windows of the shops of respectable merchants also appeared suitable, but the *Chaukis* were better as the citizens would not always rely on the honesty of shopkeepers[86]. These post boxes with their nomenclature in English and Vernacular, were to be provided with good English locks[87].

TRADE

In the beginning of the 19th century different types of currency such as Calcutta Rupee, Banaras Rupee, Farrukhabad Rupee etc., were in circulation in the British Provinces. As this resulted in much confusion, the Mint Committee recommended the establishment of the Calcutta *Sicca* Rupee as the general currency in the territories subordinate to the Bengal Presidency. But in October, 1818 the A. G. G. at Banaras opposed this idea on the ground that any attempt to introduce such a change would be followed with ruinous consequences to the commerce of the country and great inconvenience and loss to Government[88].

PUBLIC WELFARE

Officials and citizens of Banaras appeared to have co-operated in matters of Social Welfare such as establishment of hospitals, reformatory house, asylum for the blind, renovation of public ghats and tanks, construction of public sewage and the like.

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86. *Ibid*, no. 115,
87. *Ibid*, no. 115A.
88. *Ibid*, no. 116.

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CIVIL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

Next to Calcutta, Banaras was an important city, with more population than Dacca and Murshidabad. But it was far too congested, with houses abutting on narrow lanes. Diseases and street accidents took a good toll of lives. The necessity of a general hospital was thus keenly felt. In March 1811, the local Europeans, headed by W. A. Brooke, the A. G. G., submitted to Lord Minto a proposal for the establishment of a Hospital and Dispensary in the city, beneficial to citizens of all the Districts of the Banaras Division. Although this public institution was exclusively meant for Indians, yet the sponsors desired to have the superiority of European control. Co-operation and generous funds from the public at Banaras, and even from Calcutta were expected and many had already professed willingness to help in the philanthropic venture. The subscribers were to have the right to recommend patients. Dr. James Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, was proposed as Surgeon. A prospectus of the plan in Persian and English appeared in the gazette. The scheme was later on accepted.[89]

REFORMS FOR INFANT DELINQUENTS

E. Watson, Collector of Banaras, submitted to the Supreme Government, in September, 1811, a plan for reforming the infant delinquents in order to prevent crimes among them.

These defaulting children were of four types-vagrants engaged in profligacy and disorderly life; those born of criminals and beggars; Hindu children kidnapped or otherwise possessed by Muslims and deserted after conversion; and orphans as well as new borns abandoned by mothers.

89. *Ibid.*

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An asylum for the unkeep of such children, with psychological treatment for their disabilities, was advocated. These children had a daily allowance for support and clothing and nursing facilities, if necessary; they were to be maintained upto a certain age for being traineds a artificers, mechanics and in vocations "best calculated for national utility". Muslims and igh hcaste Hindu children would also get education in morals, reading and writing. The asylum was under a European Superintendent, Doctor and Treasurer. A fund from "the gains of the persons brought up in the Reform" would also serve the disabled delinquents.[90]

MENTAL HOSPITAL

Government sanctioned, in June 1809, the necessary funds for constructing a hospital for accommodating the insane persons belonging to the Banaras Division. Admission and discharge of patients was regulated. On 14 April, 1812, the building was completed, provided with a Doctor and Staff, as well as allowances for each patient. The expenditure was to be paid by the Civil Court, the appointing and controlling authority of the institution being the Civil Surgeon. The Judges of Circuit and the City Magistrate were appointed as Visitors.[91]

SALE OF INTOXICANTS

A need was felt for legislation to control the sale of intoxicants which appeared to be common. R. T. Glyn, Judge and Magistrate recommended, among other matters, the specification of the mart for sale, proclamation thereof and imposition of fines etc. for contravention of the sale. The customs authorities were to take the proper measures

90. *Ibid.*

91. *Ibid*, nos. 119, 124.

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for ensuring compliance with the rules. An agent of the Collector was posted there for checking the daily quantity brought and sold.[92].

REPAIRING OF SACRED TANKS AND GHATS

In January 1823, Kali Shanker Sahi, an octogenarian resident of Bengali tola, in bringing to the notice of the A. G. G. the dilapidated state of *Tippakund* and *Durga-kund*, two sacred tanks of the city, as well as the Pucca Ghat on the Ganga, at Vindhyachal, volunteered to repair them at his own cost, but prayed for an exemption of duty for the stones[91].

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND

A despatch, dated 18 August, 1825, from the Secretary to Supreme Government, at Fort William, reveals how Government sanctioned the proposal of Kali Shankar Sahi, regarding the establishment of an asylum for the indigent blind and alloted the old Mint premises for the purpose. The Superintendence of its affairs was vested in a committee and Dr. Watson offered to work honorarily for the institution[94].

PUBLIC SANITATION

In 1844 Mcleod intended to build a sewage at Godowlia, covering it with earth and make a road leading from the Dashashwamedha Ghat to Laksa and connect it with Sigra towards Kamachha. He built a small drain 8 feet long. Kittoo and Lloyd offered suggestions for the above. In September, 1853, the Collector of Banaras wrote to the Commissioner recommending the completion

92. *Ibid*, no. 120.
93. *Ibid*, no. 121.
94. *Ibid*, no, 122,

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of this sewage and the advantages accruing from it and for this purpose indicated the funds which were to be made available for the work[95].

The residents had originally opposed the idea of constructing public privies under the apprehension that they would be required to contribute for their maintenance. But this misconception vanished when the privies were established, and the residents even urged the Collector to provide more facilities. As a result local nuisance lessened and there was improvement in public health.[96]

Act III of 1857 relative to tresspass by cattle and establishment of pounds in the thanas, stations and out posts of the Districts of the Banaras Division, intended to minimise the damage caused by stray cattle[97].

Sri Ras Bihari Chaudhuri. M. A., and Sri Shyam Narain Sinha, M. A., LL. B., Technical Assistants have assisted in revising the text of this publication while Sri A. D. Khan, M. A., has prepared the index.

G. N. SALETORE,

15 March, 1959. *Keeper of Records, U. P.*

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95. *Ibid*, no. 123.
96. *Ibid*, no. 125.
97. *Ibid*, no. 126.

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Family of Cheyt Singh

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FAMILY OF CHEYT SINGH

1. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor-General to N. B. Edmonstone, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 30th April, 1811.

Baboo Sheoopursun Sing, brother to the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, being at this place when I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 29th ultimo, I availed myself of the opportunity of communicating to him personally the substance of your despatch. He assured me that the report of the followers of Bulwan Sing and the Rannee amounting to one thousand persons must have originated with the enemies of the family, for that, including extra bearers and other necessary attendants during the journey to Bindachell, the whole of the followers did not exceed three hundred, and that very few of them were armed ; that since his arrival at Bindachell, he had dismissed many of them and that on his return he would discharge every one whose immediate attendance was not indispensable, and that he should conduct himself in every respect in conformity to the pleasure of Government. He was much distressed when I informed him that the Rannee and Bulwan Sing were not to come to Benares but to return after the ceremony of Tonsure should be completed and observed that in consequence of a letter received by Rajah Cheyt Sing from Mr. Mercer, hopes had been entertained of Government's bestowing a *jagheer* on Bulwan Sing for the support of himself and the Rannee and that they would be permitted to reside in the province.

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2. Baboo Sheoopursun Sing had made his arrangements for returning to Bindachell when he received the news of Rajah Cheyt Sing's death and of the ashes of the deceased bring (?) on the road from Bindachell in order to be thrown into the Ganges at Munkunka Ghat ; this detained Sheoopursun Sing's for some days ; on his return to Bindachell, agreably (*sic*) (agreeably) to the promise he had made me, he discharged many of the Rannee and Bulwan Sing's attendants.

3. I understand that the ceremony of Tonsure is to be postponed in consequence of the death of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and that some of the Brahmins are of opinion that it would be performed within the period of one year from the day of the Rajah's death ; in the event of the Brahmins coming to such determination, I shall be glad to be favoured with the instructions of Government for my guidance, for although the accounts I receive from my intelligence writer are not such as to warrant any serious apprehensions, I shall nevertheless feel very anxious till the ceremony of Tonsure shall have been completed and the Rannee and Bulwan Sing have quitted the province.

4. The heirs of the person who was killed by Shunker Ruttun Sing not having come forward with any complaint against him, and adverting to the very scanty disposable force at this place, and that the seizure of Shunker Ruttun Sing might eventually excite a commotion, I have not deemed it expedient to write to the Magistrate of Mirzapoor upon the subject.

5. The Rannee having earnestly solicited me to transmit an *arzee* from her to the address of the Right Honourable the Governor General, I did not feel myself at liberty to refuse her request and accordingly forwarded the *arzee* to the Persian Secretary to Government on the 25th instant.

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2. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to N. B. Edmonstone, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 30th June, 1811.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo from which it appears to (?) that Government infer an error in that part of my letter of the 30th of April which relates to the death of Raja Cheyt Sing and direct me to ascertain and report the date of its occurrence.

2. That inference must have been drawn, I imagine, from some misinterpretation of the letter from the Rajah of Benares transmitted privately by me to the Persian Secretary to Government on the 20th of March last. The Rajah does not, I believe, in that letter (as is supposed by Government) designate the mother of Cooer Buldaun Sing, the widow of Cheyt Sing, nor am I aware that the Rajah or any other person at Benares was acquainted with his death at the date of that letter, I certainly was not acquainted with it, as the Government infer, at that time. The information was received by me and by the Rajah of Benares on the 14th or 15th of April about the time that Sheoopursun Sing was making his arrangements for returning to Bindachell, when he also (as stated by me in the second paragraph of my despatch of the 30th April) received the news of Cheyt Sing's death; indeed the information of Cheyt Sing's death does not appear to have been known at Benares, or even by his family at present in this province, until it was announced by the arrival of his ashes at Bindachell.

3. I concluded however, from your letter under date the 29th of March last that Government had received information of Cheyt Sing's death previously to its being known at Benares, as the mother of Cooer Buldaun

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Sing is designated in the first paragraph of that letter the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, whose death, as above stated, was unknown to me or to any other person at Benares, until the 14th or 15th of April, and all the information which I then received upon the subject is contained in the enclosed paper transmitted to me by my intelligence writer with Cheyt Sing's family at Bindachell.

4. Since that time I have, in obedience to the instructions of Government, communicated in your letter of the 10th ultimo, endeavoured to ascertain the precise date on which this event is stated to have occurred. It appears that the death of Cheyt Sing did actually take place at Gwalior on the 21st of *Cheyt* which corresponds with the 28th of March last. I have seen a person now at Benares, named Jugisur Joshee, who says he was present at Gwalior on the 21st of *Cheyt* when the body of Cheyt Sing was burnt. This is also confirmed by the information received by two merchants who have houses at Gwalior. The Rajah of Benaras does not entertain a doubt of the death of Cheyt Sing, nor does there appear to me to be any grounds for supposing that this event did not actually take place at the date on which it is reported.

5. In order however, to ascertain the matter beyond the possibility of mistake I have written to Mr. Strachey, who I understand is at Gwalior, with Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to ascertain this point, and as soon as I am favoured with his reply, it shall be transmitted to Government.

6. As the death of Cheyt Sing appears to have been a recent event, and as the ceremoney of Tonsure has been already performed I shall deem it necessary under the instructions contained in the 5th paragraph of the orders

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of Government under date the 10th ultimo to require the family to quit the Company's provinces as soon as may be practicable, unless, in the meantime I should (?be) favoured with instructions to the contrary in reply to this address, or in reply to the letter from the Rannee transmitted to the Persian Secretary to Government in my despatch under date the 25th of April.

3. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to N. B. Edmonstone, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 13th July, 1811.

I have the honor to transmit to you for the information and orders of His Excellency the Honourable the Vice President-in-Council copies of a letter and enclosure received from the Magistrate of *zillah* Mirzapoor, in answer to my letter requesting him to desire the widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing to return to Gwalior as soon as might be practicable.

2. I understand from my intelligence writer at Bindachell that the family of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing are in great pecuniary distress and that they have already incurred debts to a considerable amount among the merchants and others in the town of Mirzapoor.

4. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Jounpoor, the 5th May, 1812.

I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 24th ultimo just before I left Jounpoor, and immediately furnished the Acting Magistrate of Mirzapoor with a copy of it requesting him to make the necessary communication to the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing and at the

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same time to endeavour to ascertain what sum might be required to enable her to return to Gwalior.

2. I now do myself the pleasure of forwarding to you for the information of Government a copy of a private letter received from Mr. Rattray on the subject, from which, and the *arzee* transmitted with it (copy enclosed), no hope can be entertained of the Rannee's being induced to return to Gwalior.

3. I have therefore deemed it advisable to await the further orders of Government respecting the removal of the Rannee and her son, that if Government should deem it expedient to insist on their return to Gwalior, I may be favoured with the clearest instructions for my guidance on the occasion, also to be informed of the sum to be advanced to the Rannee.

5. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 2nd September, 1812.

A few days after the receipt of your letter of the 19th June last, I communicated to Molovy Rehum Ally and Sudasheoo Pundit, confidential servants of the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, such parts of that despatch as were intended to be made known to the Rannee, and in the most serious terms recommended their going to Mirzapoor, to explain the same to the Rannee, and to impress her with the necessity of immediately acquiescing in the requisitions of Government.

2. Molovy Rehum Ally and Sudasheoo Pundit took their leave of me and promised to return in a few days ; it was however nearly a month before they made their appearance, and they then presented to me the enclosed paper no. 1. After reading it I observed to them that it

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appeared to me, from the contents, that the Rannee was determined not to quit the province, and they very cooly said they were of the same opinion. Upon this I used the most pressing arguments to convince them that such a determination, on the part of the Rannee was highly improper, and totally inadmissible ; that fearing she might altogether forfeit the liberality which had been extended to herself and son, of (*sic*) (if) I were to transmit her *arzee* in that state, I recommended their returning to Mirzapoor for the purpose of advising the Rannee if she valued the happiness of herself and family, to abide by the decision of Government in her favour.

3. Two days since Molovy Rehum Ally and Sudasheoo Pundit returned, and presented me with the enclosure No. 2 which you will observe commences with a copy of No. 1 and goes on and ends in the same mode of reasoning. by which it is evident that the Ranne will pay no attention whatever to any arrangement however favourable to herself and family, which is not accompanied with permission to reside during the remainder of her life within five *coss* of the city of Benares.

4. As a compliance with the request of the Rannee to remain in the vicinity of Benares is full of danger, and as it is obvious that nothing short of compulsion will prevail upon her ever to quit the province, I beg as soon as possible, to be favoured with such orders as the nature of her conduct may appear to Government to require.

6. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray,, Magistrate Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 6th January, 1813.

I beg leave to transmit for your information a copy of a letter received from the Persian Secretary to Government under date 25th September last.

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2. Ever since the receipt of this letter I have constantly called upon the Rannee of late Rajah Cheyt Sing to obey the orders of Government by leaving the province and proceeding either to Gwalior or the Agra district but I am sorry to say that to this moment I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer through her *Mooctars*. Being positively directed to remove her and her son out of the British territories without further reference to the Government and thinking it possible that Rannee's *Mooctars* may have deceived her and me, I have to request that you will visit the Rannee and make her fully acquainted with the determination of Government, mentioning to her at the same time that if she persists in her disobedience and contumacy, that you have been instructed forthwith to remove her and her son out of the British territories. Should the Rannee after such communication from you decline availing herself of the liberal provision proposed by Government for the maintenance of herself and family, I have to request that you will adopt such measures as may appear to you best calculated to carry the orders of Government into effect. If, however, any unforeseen difficulty occur you will be pleased to report it to me.

3. In order to make you more fully master of the subject and of the intentions of Government I enclose a copy of Mr. Monckton's letter to me, dated the 19th of June last.

7. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray, Magistrate Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 22nd January, 1813.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday communicating the substance of the conversation that passed between you and the Rannee of

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the late Rajah Cheyt Sing in consequence of my address to you of the 16th instant.

2. I am sorry to observe that the communication made by you to the Rannee has not produced to (sic) the desired effect and as demur and evasion, in order to frustrate the orders of Government, seem to be her only object, I request you to acquaint her that I do not feel myself authorized to allow her postponing her departure from Mirzapoor beyond the 11th of the ensuing month, and that by her observing a conduct contrary to the wishes of Government she will not only forfeit the benefit of the proposed provision for herself and family but become the cause of her our (sic) (own) degradation, by being compelled to leave the Company's dominions.

3. Should the Rannee after you shall have communicated to her the purport of this letter, persist in her disobedience to the orders of Government, you are hereby authorized to adopt the necessary measures for removing her and her son either to Agra or to Gwalior for neither of them can be allowed to remain either at Allahabad or at any place on this side of the Agra district.

4. In the event of the Rannee agreeing to quit Mirzapoor on the 11th prox and satisfying you of the sincerity of her intention to retire from the Province in the manner above stated, I shall be prepared to send you all the arrears which may be due to her up to the end of the present month.

8. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government Fort William, dated Benares the 22nd January, 1813.

I have the honor (?to) transmit, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, copies of the following papers.

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My letter to the Magistrate Mirzapoor, dated 16th January, 1813.

The Magistrate's letter, dated 21st January, 1813.

My letter to the Magistrate of this date.

2. I deem it proper to state my belief of Baboo Devikinundun and others having given assurances to the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing that the British Government will not think of removing her and her son out of the Province contrary to her inclination, that such assurances have hitherto induced her to persist in her disobedience ; and that it will ultimately become necessary to resort to coercive measures to carry the orders of Government into effect.

3. My object in making this communication is, that, in the event of Government's deeming it advisable to set aside the orders I have sent to Mr. Rattray, I may be honoured with further instructions for my guidance before the 11th prox.

9. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray, Magistrate of the Zillah of Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 6th February, 1813.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and an answer to acquaint you that, having referred a copy of the instructions contained in my address to you of the 22nd ulto. for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, I wish you to suspend every measure of coercion until you shall hear from me further on the subject.

2. In the event of the final orders of Government, as to coercion in the removal of the Rannee and her son, not arriving previously to the 11th instant, I think it will be

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expedient that you should inform the Rannee that such measures are not resorted to on the day fixed, solely because she had mentioned in one of her letters to you, her readiness to quit the provinces and to repair to Calcutta, which circumstance I have, out of consideration to her wishes, communicated to Government. It will be proper to impress her strongly with the notion that this temporary desistance from coercion, must not give her the slightest shadow of hope that Government will ultimately accede to her wishes of residing in this Province or in the neighbourhood of it; or that it will forego the full exercise of its authority in compelling her removal, if her conduct should render it expedient.

10. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares the 6th February, 1813.

In continuation of my letter of the 22nd ultimo, I beg leave to transmit for the information of Government, copies of three letters received from the Magistrate of Mirzapoor dated 26th and 29th ultimo and 5th instant with copies of the enclosures therein mentioned. I also transmit copy of a letter which I have this day thought it proper to address to the Magistrate of Mirzapoor.

2. I am in hopes that, previously to the 11th instant, the date fixed by me for the departure of the widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, I shall be favoured with the orders of Government in reply to my address to you of the 22nd ultimo, still, as the private accounts which I have received lead to a possibility that the Rannee may attempt some violence to her self, if the ultimate measures of coercion be resorted to (which connected with the prejudices of the natives would in my opinion, create

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unpleasant sensations in their minds). I wish to be further informed as to the nature and extent of the coercive measures towards the Rannee and her son which Government desire to be carried into execution. The Magistrate in his letter of yesterday's date requires from me particular instructions on this point.

3. Aware of the readiness of the Rannee to catch at every thing that might lead her to hope for the realization of her wishes, and considering that she might impute the delay of enforcing her removal beyond the 11th instant (the day fixed on and notified to her) to a change in the intentions of Government, I have thought it prudent to avail myself of her mention of visiting Calcutta contained in one of her letters to the Magistrate as a pretence for such delay.

4. I request to be favoured with the earliest and fullest instructions from Government as to the ultimate measures now to be pursued.

11. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray, Magistrate of the Zillah of Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 7th February, 1813.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday with an *arzee* from the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing communicating her intention of leaving Mirzapoor for Allahabad on the 11th instant.

2. Concurring with you in opinion that to procure the Rannee's removal quietly from Mirzapoor is a point of great importance, whatever may be the result of her application to Government, I consider myself authorized to sanction the conditional permission you have given her of remaining at Allahabad until the final orders shall be received and communicated to her. To this end I shall

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address the Magistrate of Allahabad that she may be allowed to remain at that place without molestation until he shall hear further from me on the subject. I shall also transmit copies of your letter and the Rannee's *arzee* to me for the information and orders of Government.

3. Although you do not mention in your letter, nor the Rannee in her *arzee*, that any advance of money will be required to expedite her departure, yet as it is possible that she may raise obstacles, on the plea of want of money against setting off on the day fixed, should you find it indispensable to advance a small sum to her for that purpose, or to hire carriage &ca. yourself, I request that you will take up a sum which in your discretion may be requisite.

4. I have spoken to Mr. Salmon the Collector upon the subject and he will authorize his Tuhseeldar at Mirzapoor to pay you the amount of any receipts you may send him.

5. It appears to me that as the Rannee voluntarily departs from Mirzapoor that any increase to her usual guard might awaken her suspicion, and defeat our purposes, I however leave this to your consideration, it will occur to you that whatever guard may attend her to Allahabad should be relieved on its arrival at that station, which you will doubtless notify to the Magistrate of Allahabad.

12. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 7th February, 1813.

In addition to my communication of yesterday's date, I beg leave to transmit to you a copy of a letter received from the Magistrate of Mirzapoor and of an

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arzee from the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing together with a copy of my reply to the former.

2. Under the conviction that the coercive removal of the Rannee might be attended with serious consequences, I hope that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council will approve of the conditional permission granted to her to remain at Allahabad till the further orders of Government shall be communicated to her. I trust that the Governor General will be satisfied that no encouragement to hope that she will be allowed to fix her ultimate residence at that place has been given to her either by me or by the Magistrate.

3. For the reasons assigned in my letter to the Magistrate I hope that His Lordship in council will approve of my having authorized the disbursement of a sum which may be necessary to promote the desirable object of the Rannee's speedy departure from Mirzapoor. I agree with Mr. Rattray that when she shall have quitted that place and her joruney is begun, that her further progress may be effected with much less difficulty.

13. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to W. O. Salmon, Collector of Benares, dated Benares, the 7th February, 1813.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having authorized me to advance a sum of money to widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing to enable them to return to Gwalior, I have to request the favour of you to issue orders to your Tuhseeldar at Mirzapoor to advance to Mr. Rattray the amount of his receipts for such sums as he may require on this account.

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14. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 8th February, 1813.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo which reached me by express last night after I had despatched my address to you of yesterday's date.

2. I trust the Governor General in Council will have understood from my correspondence with the Magistrate of Mirzapoor, and from my late communications with you, that I am fully aware of the necessity of getting the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing away from Mirzapoor without delay, still, I am particularly anxious that the measure should be effected, if possible, without coercion ; for though her own conduct would fully justify compulsion, yet the effect it might have upon the minds of the natives, and the serious consequences that might ensue, perhaps to the public peace as well as to her individually, are in my opinion, matters of serious consideration and of great importance ; in confirmation of this opinion, I beg leave to refer to the 2nd paragraph of the Magistrate's letter of the 29th ultimo which mentions her own followers, and that numbers in the town are attached to interests. I may also add that she is not without many partisans in the city and neighbourhood of Benares.

3. Under these circumstances as the Rannee has engaged herself voluntarily to quit Mirzapoor on, or about, the 11th instant on condition of remaining at Allahabad unmolested till an answer shall arrive to the *arzee* she wrote to me, (copy transmitted in my address of yesterday) I hope the Governor General in Council will approve of my postponing the full communication of your despatch of the 30th ultimo to her, until she shall have reached Allahabad, about which time I may

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expect an answer (by express) to my letters of yesterday and the day before, all measures whether of coercion or concession may be better and more effectually pursued at Allahabad that (sic) (than) at Mirzapoor, and Government may rely on my strenuous execution of their orders after the Rannee's arrival at the former place.

I conclude that if the Rannee quits Mirzapoor as she has promised and that she shall voluntarily leave Allahabad on the receipt of the final orders of Government respecting her, that she will be allowed the preference of residing in the Agra District instead of Gwalior.

15. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray, Magistrate of Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 15th February, 1813.

I have been favoured with your letter of yesterdays date and am very glad to learn that the family of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing have at last quitted Mirzapoor.

2. With respect to the impetiments (sic) (impediments) which their debts contracted at Mirzapoor are considered to oppose to their progress until they shall have received the total sum of stipend from the period conditionally promised by Government, I have to acquaint you that I have received orders with respect to the appropriation of the arrears which have accumulated to the following effect "in the event therefore of the Rannee's agreeing to leave the Province of Benares, you are desired as the most prudent mode of proceeding to authorize the advance by the Magistrate of Mirzapoor of only such part of the arrears as may be absolutely necessary for the expenses of her journey to Agra leaving the remainder of the arrears to be afterwards applied as far as it will suffice to the liquidation of any debts which she may have contracted during her stay at Mirzapoor."

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3. As the family assign their pecuniary embarrassment as the only preventive against their continuing their journey without delay, I imagine it will be sufficient for you to inform them that when they shall have manifested their ready and implicit obedience to the orders of Government, the arrears of their stipend will be faithfully appropriated agreably (*sic*) (agreeably) to their wish to the adjustment of their debts at Mirzapoor, that therefore they need be render (*sic*) (under) no apprehension on that account and that they must at all events proceed as they before engaged to Allahabad.

4. If the *mahajuns* to whom they may be indebted should urge pleas against the family's departure without satisfaction of their demands, it will occur to you to acquaint them that Government are disposed to make a provision for their claims by retaining the arrears of stipend ; consequently their best dependence will be on Government and that any interference to protract the family's further march wlll be highly improper.

5. As it appears that the family required five thousand rupees for their travelling expenses solely, but that the Tuhseeldar could at the time only furnish you with three, I beg leave to suggest that it may be as well to advance the remaining two thousand either by means of the Tuhseeldar or by any other means, that you may devise on the exigency of the occasion that they may proceed without interruption, and without any unnecessary helts (*sic*) (halts) to Allahabad.

16. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. A. Rattray, Magistrate of Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 15th March, 1813.

Having received the final orders of Government relative to the removal of the widow and son of the late

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Rajah Cheyt Sing, I deem it expedient for the more complete execution of the intentions of Government to furnish you with copies of Mr. Secretary Monckton's letters to me dated the 30th of January and 26th ultimo.

2. You will observe from these despatches and particularly from the latter that the Rannee either voluntarily, or by coercion must depart without any delay whatever.

3. You will herewith receive a letter addressed by me to the Rannee explanatory of the positive orders of Government in regard to her conduct and her future expectations in the event of her leaving the place forthwith and proceeding direct to Agra, whilst on the other hand if she should reduce the local authority to the necessity of conveying her away by force, that she will not only forfeit the intended indulgence of Government as to her maintenance, but will subject herself to degradation, disgrace and expultion (*sic*) (expulsion) from the Company's territory.

4. You will also observe from the 9th paragraph of the latter despatch from Mr. Monckton that Government does not entertain apprehensions of the Rannee's committing violence upon herself, and that when she is acquainted with the final orders of Government in reply to her petition forwarded by me she will herself "avoid the evils arising from the necessity of extreme measures being pursued to effect her removal". I sincerely hope this may be the case ; you will have an opportunity of ascertaining this point immediately after she shall have become acquainted with the contents of my letter to her, which I beg leave to suggest, should be given to her by yourself, and read and explained to her in your presence, of course, it will occur to you that no answer is admissible. Upon

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your satisfying yourself that she will go voluntarily, I must leave it to your discretion to take measures for paying to such of her servants as must necessarily accompany her ; to the extra people and for the carriage employed to convey her and her son and attendants, such advance as may be requisite to perform the journey to Agra. I recommend that these advances be distributed by your own people to the persons so employed and not left to her disposal.

5. If contrary to the expectations of Government coercive measures for the Rannee's removal should be unavoidable, either by her resistance or her attempt to practice " further delay or evasion, " I beg leave to call your particular attention to the 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 paragraphs of Mr. Monckton's letter of the 26th ultimo. You will probably deem it advisable to consult with Colonel Burrell both as to the extent of the escort to be appointed to attend the Rannee and her son on the journey, as well as to the mode of disposing of such military party as may be necessary at the time of her being conveyed out of her tents, so that all delicacy consistently with the attainment of the object away (*sic*) (may) be observed.

6. With reference to the 8th paragraph above alluded to, if you should think it necessary to make any further communication to me previously to the adoption of measures for the Rannee's removal, as to the number, description and condition of her adherents, you will of course defer those measures until you shall have received my answer.

7. I am not aware of any further instructions necessary for your conduct in the execution of this duty, except that you should fix an early day for the Rannee's departure, and that you should inform her at the same

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time that on that day voluntarily or by coercion she must go, and you will doubtless be prepared accordingly.

You will be pleased to report to me the result of your interview with the Rannee and the day you may have fixed for her departure.

17. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to Thomas Fortescue, Magistrate of Zillah Allahabad, dated Benares the 25th March, 1813.

Having just received a letter from the Magistrate of Mirzapoor communicating the departure of the widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, her family and certain of her attendants from that place on their route to Agra, as directed by Government, under a suitable escort of *sepahees* and *Burkundauzes* accompanied by a confidential person on the part of Mr. Rattray ; and having also received from that gentleman a copy of his letter of the 23rd instant addressed to you, I have to repeat the request contained in Mr. Rattrary's letter, that you will take the most prompt measures for relieving the escort and for expediting the Rannee's progress.

2. It is particularly desirable that her stay at Allahbad should be as short as possible ; that she should remain in her tents and not be allowed to occupy any dwelling house, and that the family of or emissaries from Baboo Devikinundun Sing (some of whom are reported to reside at or near Allahabad) should not have access to her.

3. I should imagine that it will hardly be necessary to expend a larger sum of money (?on) the Rannee journey than Mr. Rattray has provided for, by the remittance to you of two thousand rupees by *Hoondee*, and by the sum of money which he committed to Imdad Ally ; but in the event of a further disbursement being indispen-

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sable I authorize you to make it at your discretion : in such case you will be pleased to acquaint me with the circumstance and the amount. I have also to request that you will inform me of the date on which the Rannee leaves Allahabad.

4. As Mr. Rattray has requested you to allow Imdad Ally to return with the persons composing the Rannee's guard, you will of course nominate some respectable person and a proper escort to attend the Rannee and family to Agra.

5. The person whom you may appoint to accompany the Rannee to Agra should receive similar instructions to those delivered by Rattray to Imdad Ally, a copy of which you have been furnished with by that gentleman.

6. I shall write to the Magistrate of Agra notifying to him that the Rannee and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing have been permitted by Government to reside within his jurisdiction. I suggest the expediency of your giving a letter to the person whom you may depute to accompany the Rannee to be delivered by him to the Magistrate on the arrival of the party at Agra.

18. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares the 28th March, 1813.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor- General in Council, copies of letters addressed by the Magistrate of Mirzapoor to the Magistrate of Allahabad and to myself, announcing the departure of the widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing from Mirzapoor on the 23rd instant.

2. The sum advanced by the Magistrate of Mirzapoor for the expenses of their journey appears to me to have

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been indispensable and I therefore hope it will meet with His Lordship's approbation.

3. I enclose a translation of the Persian paper No. 3 forwarded to me by Mr. Rattray, being a statement of sums due to merchants and others at Mirzapoor and which the Rannee in a letter addressed to that gentleman requested, might be discharged from the arrears due to her. I shall be glad to be favoured with the orders of Government on this subject.

4. As soon as I shall hear from the Magistrate of Allahabad that the Rannee and her son have proceeded on their journey, I entend (*sic*) (intend) writing to the Magistrate of Agra to acquaint him of their having received the permission of Government to reside within his jurisdiction.

19. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 11th April, 1813.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, a copy of a letter received this day, from the Magistrate of Allahabad communicating the departure of the widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing for Agra on the 10th instant.

2. As the Rannee and her son quitted Mirzapoor and Allahabad so far voluntarily as not to reduce the officers of Government to the disagreeable necessity of resorting to coercion to effect their removal, I conclude that it is the intention of Government that they shall receive the arrears due to them which to the end of last month will amount to 48,000 rupees. The advances made to them by the Magistrates of Mirzapoor and Allahabad

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may be deducted from this sum, and there will still be sufficient left to discharge the debts incurred by them (?to) the merchants and others at Mirzapoor, an account of which was transmitted to, with my letter of the 28th ultimo.

20. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. Turner, Judge & Magistrate of Zillah Agra, dated Benares, the 20th April, 1813.

I have the honour to apprize you that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to permit the widow and son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing to reside within your jurisdiction, and that they both left Allahabad on the 10th instant for Agra.

21. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 24th April, 1813.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that Debee Sewuck Sing and Lalla Isree Sing arrived here few days since under charge of three *chuppras-sies* and two *Burkundauzes* appointed by the Magistrate of Hooghly to conduct them to this place.

2. Debee Sewuck Sing and Lalla Isree Sing are inhabitants of this province and shew not any instination (sic) (inclination) whatever to proceed to Agra, indeed they say they have not the means, but as in your letter to the Magistrate of Hooghly dated 10th February last he is directed "to send them under charge of Police peons to the Governor General's agent at Benares, who will be prepared to forward them to Cheyt Sing's widow wherever

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she may be". I have placed *Mohassils* over them both until I shall be favoured with instructions respecting them. If it should be necessary to forward them to Agra, they will require an advance of money for their expenses on the road. They have however written to the Rannee and in the event of her requiring their attendance she will of course afford them the means of proceeding to Agra. Should it not however be deemed indispensably requisite to send these men to the Rannee, I beg leave to suggest that I may be authorized to take *Mochulkas* from them binding them not to act in any respect as her agents at this station.

22. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares the 25th April, 1813.

In obedience to the orders contained in the last paragraph of your letter of the 19th ultimo, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council that the daughters of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing were married upwards of twenty years ago at Gwalior to Baboos Drigpaul Sing and Meypaul Sing, grandsons of Baboo Ruggoonauth Sahee of *Surkar* Sarun; that they resided constantly with the family of Cheyt Sing at Gwalior until the time they accompanied the Rannee to Bindachell near to Mirzapoor in March 1811, and that when they and their wives took leave of the Rannee, they proceeded to Saleempoor distant about sixteen *coss* from Chupprah.

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23. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 26th April, 1813.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, conveying the orders of Government on my despatch and enclosures of the 28th ultimo.

2. In reply to the second paragraph of your letter noticing the procrastination of the Rannee's continuance of her journey until the 23rd ultimo, I beg leave to remark that your letter of the 26th of February alluded to, did not reach me till the 11th March ; as soon as practicable after the receipt of it, I made a written communication to the Rannee of the final orders of Government conveying a peremptory requisition to her to retire to Agra on the very day that the Magistrate might fix for her departure, or that she would forthwith be coercively removed to Gwalior ; I considered this mode preferable to requiring from her within a given period a categorical answer whether she would or would not retire to Agra, first, because the refusal to admit of any reply from her precluded the delay which she otherwise might have availed herself of, secondly, because categorical answers from the natives in points militating against their wishes can hardly be expected ; my letter to her was transmitted to the Magistrate of Mirzapoor on the 15th of the same month, a copy of which I herewith transmitted.

3. With reference to the third paragraph, I beg leave to acquaint you that immediately on receiving intelligence from the Magistrate of Mirzapoor that the Rannee and her son had continued their journey, I wrote by express to the Magistrate of Allahabad, copy of which letter I also transmit.

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4. Upon hearing of their departure from Allahabad, I communicated the intelligence to Government without loss of time, thus I am induced to hope that Government will be inclined to allow that I omitted no measures towards the due discharge of the duty intrusted (sic) (entrusted) to me on this occasion.

5. In my address to you of the 28th ultimo, I mentioned my intention of writing to the Magistrate of Agra after having heard from Mr. Fortescue, of the Rannee and her son having proceeded from Allahabad, which I accordingly did.

6. In answer to to the seventh paragraph of your despatch I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of Government that, since my letter to the Magistrate of Mirzapoor of the 15th of February last, copy of which was transmitted to you on the 16th of the same month, I have neither authorized the payment of any part of the debts contracted by the Rannee during her residence at Mirzapoor, nor sanctioned any further assurances to her creditors : the instructions given by me to Mr. Rattray at that time in the event of the *Mahajuns* urging pleas against the family's departure without satisfaction of their demands, were founded on the tenor of the 11th paragraph of your letter of the 30th of January last.

7. I have to apologize for having omitted to report to Government that the Rannee did ultimately signify to me her intention to obey the orders of Government, to retire to Agra, and that she expressed regret for her past conduct. I believe, it is her wish to reside at or near to. Muttra, which being within the jurisdiction of Agra will not, I imagine, be objected to.

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24. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 28th May, 1813.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter received from the Magistrate of Agra, dated the 21st instant.

2. The letters from the Rannee are entirely on the subject of money for the support of herself, her son and attendants and communicating the death of her brother Baboo Sheoopursun Sing.

25. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray, Magistrate of Zillah Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 8th July, 1813.

I beg leave to annex extract from a letter from the Persian Secretary to Government under date the 16th ultimo respecting the adjustment and liquidation of the expenses and debts incurred by the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing at Mirzapoor and during her journey to Agra.

2. You will observe that I am particularly directed to deduct in the first instance (previously to discharging the claims of the bankers) every item of expense incurred on her account, whether for *Berkundauzes* or other description of escort, in short of all persons whatever hired to attend her.

3. With reference to the accounts furnished by you under date 23rd March, amounting to Rs. 7,813, I am induced to suppose that all expenses for the Rannee's journey are therein included, unless the 50 *Berkundauzes* employed as noticed in your letter to me of the 21st

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March, and to the Magistrate at Allahabad of the 23rd of same month, should have been expressly hired for the purpose in which case I have to solicit you to acquaint me with the particulars as soon as possible.

4. In the event of your having no further accounts to furnish, I have to request that you will summon the natives, whose names and the sums due to each, you sent me a list on the 23rd of March last, and that you will take duplicate receipts from them for the amount of their respective demands acknowledged by the Rannee, made out in my name as received through you. For this purpose I have sent my receipts to the Collector of Benares for the sum of 30,496 and have requested that he would hold that sum in deposit at your disposal. Should the merchants and others consent to receive the amount from the Benares Treasury, you can draw your bills on the Collector for the amount, or if they should require payment at Mirzapoor, it will be necessary that you apply for an escort to convey the amount from the Collector's Treasury.

26. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to W. O. Salmon, Collector of Benares, dated Benares, the 8th July, 1813.

Having been directed by Government in a letter from the Persian Secretary under date the 19th ultimo, to adjust and liquidate certain debts and expenses incurred by the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, I beg leave to transmit my receipts in duplicate for 30,496 which I request you will hold in deposit at the disposal of the Magistrate of Mirzapoor till you hear from him. For your further information I annex an extract from my letter to that gentleman.

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Benares, 8th July, 1813.

Received from W. O. Salmon Esquire, Collector of Benares, the sum of thirty thousand four hundred and ninety six Benares *Sicca* Rupees, in part of the stipend allowed by Government to the widow and family of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing for the purpose of liquidating certain debts contracted by her at Mirzapoor, as directed by Government in a letter from the Persian Secretary, dated 19th June, 1813.

Bs. Sa. Rs. 30,496.

(Signed) W. A. Brooke,
A. G. G.

27. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 10th July, 1813.

In conformity to the orders of Government contained in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your letter dated 7th of May last, I beg leave to transmit a translation of my letter to the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing under date 14th March 1813, also copy of the letter addressed by me to the Magistrate of Agra on the receipt of information of the Rannee having continued her journey from Allahabad. I have to regret that indisposition and a heavy press of duty in the Courts of Appeal and Circuit from the absence of both my colleagues and of the Register, prevented an earlier transmission of these documents. In reply to the 4th paragraph of your letter I have to observe that the Rannee's expression of regret noticed in the 7th paragraph of my despatch of the 26th April last was to the but (sic) (best) of my remembrance communicated to me in a private note from Mr. Rattray.

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28. Translation of a letter from the Governor General's Agent at Benares to the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, dated 14th March, 1813.

After the usual compliments I wrote to you on the 7th of February, in answer to your letter, that as soon as I should hear of your arrival at Allahabad I should comply with your request of forwarding your *arzee* to Calcutta, but relying on the fulfilment of your province (sic) (promise) of proceeding on your journey to that place on the 11th of the same month, I lost not a moment in transmitting your *arzee* to the Right Honourable the Governor General, and I have been honoured with his orders on the subject to the following effect that your request being adverse to the wishes of Government it is rejected altogether, and the Governor General being highly displeased with your repeated disobedience of his orders, has positively directed me to fix a day of your marching; that if you move on the day so fixed, of your own accord the Magistrate is to furnish you with every thing necessary for the journey to Agra and that by thus obeying the orders of Government some hope will still remain of favour and protection, but that should you be guilty of delay on (*sic*) (or) evasion, you are to be sent on that very day by every possible means under a guard to Gwalior, in which case, you will not be permitted to reside in the Company's territory and you and your son will forfeit all claim to furture (*sic*) (future) favour and protection. The Governor General has heard that it is your intention to marry your son to the daughter of Devikenundun Sing or into some other family in the neighbourhood and in consideration of the probability of intrigues, the prevention of which rests with the ruling power, has thought proper to interdict such alliance. Indeed, you (*sic*) (your) repeated disobedience to the orders

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of Government have been disapproved by all persons excepting those who have advised you to such contumacy ; and although I, your well wisher, have frequently advised you, through your agents, to pay implicit obedience to such orders, as she (*sic*) (the) only means of obtaining favour, your having acted, in every instance, contrary to such advice, I am induced to believe that your agents have not faithfully represented to you all they have heard from me, otherwise, you would not be reduced to your present situation ; likewise the people about you give you bad counsel and are guilty of misrepresentations ; thus I have heard from the Governor General that the *vakeels* you sent to Calcutta from their just arrival were not admitted, and ultimately have been turned out of Calcutta and have been sent to me under charge of Police peons. Moreover, many mischievous persons, with a view to their own advantage, have probably flattered you with false hopes, I have therefore now deemed it expedient, in order to remove such false impressions, to send this letter to the Magistrate of Mirzapoor who will deliver it and have it read and explained to you in his presence, that you may be convinced that your honor or disgrace depend solely on the conduct you may observe. If you voluntarily obey the orders of Government by immediately marching, you will not only be saved from disgrace but may still entertain hopes of indulgence and favor from Government, but should you in the other hand, be guilty of evasion or delay you will forfeit all hope of favour and be forcibly removed on the day fixed for your departure. As I am not at liberty to deviate from the positive orders I have received from Government, any further representations to me will be useless.

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29. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 12th July, 1813.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th and 29th ultimo, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that I have passed my receipts in duplicate to the Collector of Benares for 30,496 to be held by him in deposit at the disposal of the Magistrate of Mirzapoor to whom I have written upon the subject to enable him to pay off the debts contracted by the widow of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing at Mirzapoor.

2. I shall not fail to forward to you an account as soon as possible after I shall have received information from Magistrate of Agra, of the date of the Rannee's arrival at that place and I shall be particularly careful to deduct from the arrears of stipend every item of expense incurred on the Rannee's account.

30 W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to R. H. Rattray, Magistrate, Mirzapoor, dated Benares, the 13th April, 1814.

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have paid to Girdharree Laul, *Mooctar* of the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, the sum of 4,673-0-1 being the balance due on account, of the pension allowed by Government to the Rannee and family from 30th of March, 1811, to the 5th of May, 1813.

2. As it appeared from the account which accompanied your letter of the 30th October last, received while I was on circuit, that you had advanced the Rannee the

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sum 2,170-3-1. She has been debited by me with the same, and you will of course, if not already done, give yourself credit for the amount.

3. Girdharree Laul informs me that Lutchmeepershaud and Sunkattadeen who are at Cawnpoor, have certain articles belonging to the Rannee as pledges for the sums borrowed from them. He is therefore desirous that when you transmit *Hoondees* to the Magistrate of Cawnpoor to discharge the amount due to them, that you will request the Magistrate not to pay them before Girdharree Laul arrives at Cawnpoor and receives from them the articles above mentioned and that in the event of their not producing the said articles, you will be pleased to request the Magistrate to pay the amount to Girdharree Laul, leaving Lutchmeepershaud and Sunkattadeen to recover the amount from the Rannee at Agra on restoring to her the property in deposit with them. Whatever balance my remain of the 1,403-2-3 in deposit with you after transmitting *Hoondees* to the Magistrate at Cawnpoor, you will be pleased to pay to Girdharree Laul.

4. I have delivered to Girdharree Laul the receipts of the *Mahajuns*, also the Rannee's bonds received in your private note of the—

5. I shall be obliged to you for the duplicate receipts in your possession.

31. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 13th April, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to you an account with the Rannee of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing, and to acquaint you that I paid to her *Mooctar* Girdharree Laul the balance due, being Benares *Sicca* Rupees 4,673-0-1, after having

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brought to her debit every articles of expense incurred on her account.

32. W. F. Dick, Magistrate to George Swinton, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Agra, the 8th September, 1821.

I have been earnestly requested by Koowar Bulwan Sing son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing of Benares to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, his request to be permitted to proceed in the month of *Phagoon* next, 1229 *Fussily* to the village of Punasser which is situated near the town of Allahabad for the purpose of celebrating his marriage with the daughter of Thakoor Bikramajeet Sing and to return from thence to Agra.

2. The object of the present early application is that the family in the event of a compliance may be able to make the requisite preparations for the ceremony.

33. W. M. Stewart, Agent to Governor General to I. Thornton, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., dated Benares, the 29th April, 1851.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8 of 28 ultimo with a copy uof a petition from Bulwund Sing son of the late Rajah Cheyt Sing soliciting permission to visit Benares for one year and requesting me to state my opinion and recommendation for the information of Government as well as to ascertain whether any grounds exist for the application.

In reply I beg leave to state that on examining former records in this office I find that Bulwund Sing has made many applications to the same effect for a series of

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years which have hitherto been uniformly negatived and as his visit is far from desirable and no necessity exists for his presence, I do not think the present application should be granted.

34. W. M. Stewart, Agent to Governor General to W. Muir, Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P., Agra, dated Benares, the 30th June, 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no.....of 1st instant forwarding a copy of a petition from Bulwund Sing son of Raja Cheyt Sing, soliciting permission to be absent from Agra for one year for the purpose of marrying his son to a bride resident at Tikree near Chunar.

For reasons stated in my letter no.....of.....when permission to visit Benares was last applied for, I consider it inexpedient that Bulwund Sing should be allowed to visit this neighbourhood under any pretext. Tikree instead of being near Chunar is close to the city Benares and nearly opposite the ancestral abode of Ramnuggur where his appearance, under the sanction of Government would in my opinion lead to much trouble and inconvenience.

35. I. W. Dalrymple, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India to W. Muir, Secretary to the Government of the N. W. P., dated Fort William, the 16th January, 1854.

Colonel Sir H. Lawrence, Agent in Rajpootana, having undertaken a continuation of "Sutherland's sketches of the relations of Government with the different Native States," I am directed to request that with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, you will direct the Agents at Delhi, Benares and Rampoor

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in Rohilcund to furnish narratives of British connection with the Chiefs of those places.

36. HISTORY OF THE RELATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE RAJA OF BENARES.

The founder of the family was Raja Munsa Ram, who in the beginning of the last century, took service with Meer Roostam Ullee Khan, *Nazim* of Benares. Munsa Ram was one of the Zemindary body of Duttursah, now Gungapoor, in the Benares district. By his address and ability, he speedily attained great influence and through the interest of Meer Roostam, he in 1733/34 obtained from the Court at Delhi, the title of Raja and Buhadoor for himself, and his son Bulwund Singh. He obtained at the same time from the same source a *sunnud* of the Zemindary of the pergunnahs of Kuswar, Afrad, Ketehur and Bhugurut. Raja Munsa Ram died in 1740, and was succeeded by Bulwund Singh his son, who had, in his father's life time *viz.* in 1737/38, obtained the lease and *Rajgee*, or right of Lord Paramount of the 3 *Sirkars* of Benares, Jounpoor and Chunar and subsequently of Ghazeepoor. He aimed steadily at the consolidation of his own power by crushing the several local hereditary Rajas, and other large landholders. He got Bhudohee at a quit rent in 1753/54 A. D. and Kera Mugror in *Altumgha* grant from the Emperor of Delhi in 1758/59. These, with

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Note.—They are descended from Kittoo Misr, a holy Brahmin, who was entangled by his sovereign Raja Banar of Benares in wordly affairs, by a written grant of land being, without his knowledge, secreted about his person. The descendants of Kittoo Misr are the Goutum Bhomihars of Kuswar, Mujhwa, Jhuknee & ca. Raja Banar was defeated and slain by one of the Generals of Sooltan Mahmood about 1029 A. D.

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Gungapoor, now constitute the Family Domains of the Raja of Benares. Bulwund Singh repaired and strengthened the forts of Luteefpur and Bijegurh in the Mirzapoor district, in which he laid up his reserved treasure. He drew down upon him the suspicions of the Nawab Vizier, who attempted to coerce him, but Bulwund Singh avoided him, by resorting to Luteefgurh and afterwards to Bijegurh. In his Civil administration Bulwund Singh was very successful ; he gave a wonderful impulse to the agricultural industry of the Province. During the latter years of his life, it reached a pitch of prosperity rarely ever exceeded. For his services to the Company before and after the battle of Buxar, he was ensured by the intervention of the English, in the permanent possession of the 4 *Sirkars*. On his death in 1770 A. D. his illegitimate son Cheyt Singh was allowed to succeed his father upon the same footing ; excepting that his annual revenue was increased by 2½ lakhs of Rs. being now 22, 66, 180 Rs. per annum. In 1778 when the war broke out between France and England, Cheyt Singh was called upon to render an aid in the shape of 5 lakhs of rupees per annum, while the war lasted : this he paid the first year ; on the second year he discharged it by instalment ; but not fully, till coerced by a battalion of sepoys. In the third year he promised but in like manner pleaded poverty and paid only by instalments. He had also been called upon to

"Bulwund Singh derived the degree of independence, he possessed during the latter period of his life from the protection and intervention of our Government. His son Cheyt Singh, obtained, from our influence exerted by myself the first legal title that his family ever possessed, of property in the land of which he till then was only the *Aumil*, and of which he became the acknowledged Zemindar, by a *Sunnud* granted to him by the Nubob Shujah-ud-Doulah at my instance in the month of September, 1773." (The Narrative of Hastings p. 8). This hardly states the whole case. Bulwund Singh had in 1764/65 been guaranteed independency in his territory, which gave him *defacto* all the powers

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furnish a number of cavalry; this he neglected to do. The Governor General Warren Hastings left Calcutta in July, 1781 determined to realize a heavy fine (of 50 lakhs) or dispossess him altogether. Cheyt Singh met him at Buxar and endeavoured to propitiate him : but the Governor General was inexorable at Benares. The Raja was placed in arrest in his house at Shewallah Ghat in the city. The news of the Raja's being a prisoner excited his followers, some of whom in their eagerness to see and rescue him came up from the outside and fired upon the guard. About the same time a *chobdar* of the Resident having been sent to deliver a message was cut down in the Raja's presence for his rude and offensive behaviour. This was the signal for a general outbreak. The detachment on duty over the Raja being unprovided with ammunition were unable to resist the overpowering onset of the Raja's many adherents and were nearly all killed. The Raja escaped to his fort of Ramnuggur on the opposite side of the Ganges from which place he made his way to the Fort of Luteefpoor about 15 miles S. E. of Chunar. This was on the 16th. In the morning of 21st, after a night march, the Governor General and his party reached Chunar. Here he began to arrange for the (?) putting down the revolt. On the 3rd of September, a sharp contest near Putteta, about 6 miles S. E. of Chunar, with the Raja's troops, in which the British under Captain Blair, were victorious, tended to check the movements of

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of a Zemindar. The Government in 1788 give a juster view of his tenure, "The sovereignty of Benares was first conferred upon the English in 1764, it was restored by them by treaty in 1766 to the Nabob Shujah-ud-Doulah, and again made over to the English by Asofud-Doulah in 1775." "In all these transfers the reservation of the rights of Bulwund Singh and Cheyt Singh, the Zemindars, little short of independency were attended to." (Governor General in Council, Resolution 11, April, 1788).

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Cheyt Singh's party. On the morning of the 20th September, Major Popham stormed the entrenchments at Putteta and after a brief resistance was completely successful. On the same day Major Crabb, after a most difficult march over a jungly and rocky country intersected by numerous ravines, defeated a party posted near the Lohra Sookorvot Pass to guard the fort of Luteefpoor, and thus succeeded in turning the enemy's position. The news of both victories reached the Raja at the same time. He atonce fled to the strong fort of Bijegurh about 35 miles south. As soon however as Major Popham appeared before the place on the 10th November, the garrison surrendered almost without firing a shot. Cheyt Singh had previously fled to Gwalior and so passed over one of the critical periods in the history of British connection with India. The Zemindary management of the 4 *Sirkars* was now delegated to a grandson, by the female side, of Bulwund Singh, Raja Maheeput Nurain Singh, on annual revenue of 40 lakhs. Altho, he had not the same privileges as Cheyt Singh, he was still vested with the internal management. In 1794 it was agreed with the Raja that the system of Civil Government that had been in vogue in the Lower Provinces should be introduced into the Benares Division, and the Raja was to receive on relinquishing his management, one lakh of Rupees per annum as his share of the profits of the Zemindary and it was also stipulated that the Revenue regulations should not be introduced into his Family Domains with the proviso that the Government would, if necessary, interfere. In 1828 it was found necessary to appoint a Superintendent by Regulation VII of 1828 to settle disputes between the Raja and his people in his Domains regarding rights in land. The present Superintendent is the Collector of Mirzapoor who has a covenanted Assistant specially

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appointed to aid him in the duties. The present Raja is a grandson of Raja Maheeput Nurain.

Family Domains.

Pergunnah	Area in Acres	Produce	Government Revenue
Bhudohee ...	244,615	4,82,363-14-13½	173,199
Kuswar Raja	76,124	1,48,814- 6-13¾	125,360
Kera Mugror ...	303,275	1,44,340- 9- 5	Lakhiraj
Total ...	624,014	7,75,518-14-12¼	298,559

Besides this the Raja is one of the principal *Malgoozars* in the Collectorates of Ghazeepore, Jounpore, as well as Benares and Mirzapore. In Mirzapore exclusive of Bhudohee he pays a yearly Revenue of Rs. 66,142, the net profits may be assumed at 60,000 Rupees.

37. A NARRATIVE OF THE RAUJ OF BENARES.

The districts of Benares, Ghazipoor, and Jounpore, were held by Raja Bulwunt Sing upon no better tenure than the *Vizier* of Oude's pleasure. He had no *sunnud* for his Zemindary, and was rather considered an *Aumil* than a Zemindar. In September 1773 the *Vizier* of Oude, at the instance of Mr. Warren Hastings, granted a *sunnud* recognizing and confirming Cheyt Sing as Zemindar on condition of paying a yearly stipulated rent. By a treaty concluded with the *Vizier* on the 21st May, 1775 the Government and sovereignty of Benares and its dependencies were ceded to the company, and on the 15th April, 1776 the British Government renewed the grant of the

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Zemindary to Cheyt Sing by a fresh *Sunnud* and *Pottah*, and conceded to him the royalties of the mint, and the control of the Cotwally or Police ; and Cheyt Sing, on his part, executed a corresponding *Kubooleat* to pay an annual rent of Calcutta *Siccas* 22,66,180 and agreed to a fixed scale of duty on British merchandize. Cheyt Sing soon evinced a spirit of hostility against the Government to which he was so much indebted. The Governor General, Warren Hastings to bring him to a proper sense of his relative position to the British Government, came over to Benares, and directed his arrest in his own house at Shewallah Ghat. The Raja's followers rose in insurrection, attacked and cut to pieces the officers and soldiers in charge of the Raja and enabled him to make his escape. A petty war followed, Putteeta was taken, and Cheyt Sing attacked by Popham in front, and Crabb in rear, took to flight, and the insurrection was put down. Under these circumstances the Governor General deprived Cheyt Sing of the Zemindary which was conferred on Muhip Narain Sing, grandson, through a daughter of Bulwunt Sing, and nephew of Cheyt Sing under a *sunnud* dated 14th September, 1781. The control of the mint, the administration of justice, and the superintendence of Police were withheld from him, and entrusted to native officers under Government. In the year 1794 the Governor General obtained the consent of the Raja to the introduction in his Zemindary of the system of judicial and fiscal administration established in 1793 within the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and by an agreement with the Raja dated 27th October, 1794, the Raja's proportion of the annual surplus collection, over and above the stipulated rent of the Zemindary was fixed at one lac of rupees exclusive of his *Jaghires* and *Altumghas* which yield besides an estimated net profit of Rs. 4 lakhs and a half.

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The Raja's Family Domains comprise the following pergunnahs :—

Pergunnah	Area	Malgoozaree	Jumma
Bhudohee ...		174,071- 0-0	
Gungapore ...		125,360-13-6	
Kera Mugror		Rent free	

These Domains are not subject to the ordinary Courts of Justice, and the Raja's native officers under the authority and superintendence of an European Superintendent are entrusted with their management under Regulation II, 1795, and Reg. VII, 1828. The Estates have until lately been managed by Major Stewart, Agent to Governor General. Since his death they have been administered by Mr. W. Roberts, Collector of Mirzapore, assisted by a young civilian who receives Rs. 300 a month out of the Raja's payments.

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Successors of Jahandar Shah

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SUCCESSORS OF JAHANDAR SHAH

38. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to W. H. Trant, Acting Collector of Sarun, dated Benares, the 26th March, 1814.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that I never issued any order to the seal engraver in the city to prepare a seal for Baboo Dost Dowan Sing with the title of Rajah. The late Dewan of Rajah Odit narrain Sing presented a *Derkhaust* to me on the 21st of April, 1811, requesting a *Rahdarry Perwannah* for Rajah Dost Dowan Sing and I granted one accordingly.

2. I have since learnt that Baboo Dost Dowan Sing obtained the title of Rajah from His Royal Highnesss Mirza Khurrum Bukht Behauder and that the late Dewan of the Rajah of Benares informed the Baboo that I had issued orders to the seal engraver to prepare a seal for him. It appears to me likely enough that the Rajah's Dewan might have said this to Dost Dowan Sing to give him more confidence in assuming the title of Rajah.

39. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to C. A. Molony, Deputy Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 4th December, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit to you a *Shoka* from Her Royal Highness the Kootluq Sooltan Begum to the address of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General, soliciting an order exempting her from duties on Chunar stones required by Her Royal Highness to make a new embankment in front of her place of residence and some additional buildings thereon.

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2. I deem it necessary here to state that Her Royal Highness made a request in the year 1813 for permission to supply herself with stones from the quarries at Chunar to the value of 20,000 free of duty for the purpose (?of) repairing the embankment near Her Royal Highness's place of residence and that I was directed on the 21st of May and 2nd of July of the same year to procure and transmit to Government an estimate of the expense of such repairs.

3. I applied to Major Mouat for the estimate required which he drew out accordingly, when Mirza Khurrum Bukht Behauder (Her Royal Highness's son) desired that officer to make further estimate for a new embankment and of the expense which would be incurred to finish one already commenced by His Royal Highness which was also done. The fact is that the mere necessary repairs required to secure Her Royal Highness's house from injury by the rise of the river in the rainy season would not have much exceeded the sum of these thousand rupees ; but the estimates made out by desire of the Prince Mirza Khurrum Bukht amounted to upwards of thirty thousand rupees. On the circumstance being communicated to Her Royal Highness by some of her servants who attented (sic) (attended) Major Mouat while making out the different estimates, Her Royal Highness desired me not to transmit them, and she could not think of putting Government to so considerable an expense on her account, acquainting me at the same time that she would keep the embankment in a proper state of repair for the present, but that she had thoughts of making or (sic) (an) entire new embankment with rooms on it, on which occasion she would repeat her solicitation to be exempted from the duties on such quantity of stones from the quarries at Chunar as she might require.

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4. Her Royal Highness, being anxious to complete the embankment and other buildings before the next rains, has desired me to solicit an exemption from the duties of the *Sung Mehaul* with as little delay as possible. A compliance with Her Royal Highness's request, in the same manner as lately granted to Doraub Ally Khan for the purpose of constructing the mausoleum of Her Late Highness the Bow Begum at Fyzabad cannot fail of being highly gratifying to Her Royal Highness.

5. The amount of duties from which Her Highness solicits to be exempted will be about 8,000 rupees.

40. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to Colonel Burnet, C. B., commanding the troops in the Benares Division, Sicrole, dated Benares, the 26th February, 1818.

I have just received information of the demise of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Khurrum Bukht in the 46 years of his age.

As it is the intention of Her Royal Highness the Princess Kootluq Sooltan, that the burial shall take place this afternoon, allow me to request the favour of you to order a Funeral Party consisting of three companies of *sepahees* to attend the procession for the Shewallah to the place of interment (sic) (internment) at the Fateman, with directions to fire three vollees (Sic) (vollies) at the conclusion of the ceremony. Minute guns will also be considered a mark of respect.

41. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to Charles Lushington, Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 26th February, 1818.

I have the honor to report to you for the information of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, the

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demise of His Royal Highness the Prince Mirza Khurrum Bukht who died last night and was buried this day about 3 o'clock.

Every mark of respect was manifested upon the occasion ; the Funeral was attended by myself and most of the gentlemen at the station. Three companies of *sepahees* with their officers also attended the procession to the place of interment (sic) (internment) during which minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased (46) were discharged and at the conclusion of the ceremony the troops fired three vollies.

42. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to John Adam, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 21st October, 1818.

I have the honour to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, the demise of Her Royal Highness the Begum Kootluq Sooltan yesterday morning.

The funeral was attended by myself and the other gentlemen at the station. Three companies of *sepahees* with their officers also attended the procession to the place of interment (sic) (internment) during which minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased (sixty eight) were discharged and at the conclusion of the ceremony the troops fired three vollies. Every mark of respect was manifested on the occasion.

P. S.—I shall transmit to the Persian Secretary to Government a *Shoka* received from Her Royal Highness the day before yesterday.

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43. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to George Swinton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 21st October, 1818.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information and order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General a *Shoka* with its enclosure received from Her Late Royal Highness the Begum Kootluq Sooltan the day before her death. The enclosure specifying the different branches of the family and dependants is in the hand writing of Her Royal Highness.

2. I think it necessary to observe that in addition to the statement which accompanies the *Shoka*, there are thirteen sons of His Late Royal Highness Mirza Khurrum Bukht and that many of them and three daughters are yet unmarried, and that to provide for the expense of their marriages and to support the family in comfort and respectability, a continuance of the stipend of Rs. 1,100 per month, will, in my opinion be indispensably necessary. Should this be approved of by His Excellency the Governor General, I beg leave to suggest that orders may be sent to that effect to the Collector at this station.

3. I have desired the Dewan Rai Greedhur Lall to continue the management of the concerns of the family in the manner observed during the life time of Her Royal Highness, until, I receive instructions from Government on the subject.

4. I beg leave to refer to my letter of the 30th of August 1812 to Mr. Monckton and to the two *Shokas* it conveyed to the address of the Governor General from their late Royal Highness the Begum and her son Mirza Khurrum Bukht.

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44. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to George Swinton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 15th November, 1818.

I have the honour to transmit for the information and orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, a copy of a *Shoka* received from Mirza Ally Kudder the only remaining son of His Late Royal Highness Jehandar Shah at this place.

2. After the death of Jehandar Shah his sons Mirza Hajee and Mirza Mozuffer Bukht applied for their shares of the property left by their father, and I am informed that it was settled, in 1778 and 1779 that Her Late Royal Highness, the Princess Kootluq Sooltan should have the whole in part of her marriage Dower.

3. The stipend of the Royal Family at this station was then reduced from 25,000 to 17,000 Rs. per month and the distribution of this sum was then settled as follows :—

Mirza Hajee *alias* Shegufta Bukht	...	4,000
Jehannabady Begum	...	2,000
and the Kootluq Sooltan Begum	...	11,000

Mirza Mozuffer Bukht was to have received 2,000 Rs. monthly from the Begum, but being dissatisfied with the sum allotted him, he left Benares in disgust and proceeded to the Deccan and after some time returned. He has ever since been at Ferokhabad where he receives a monthly stipend of 750 Rs. and the stipend of 11,000 Rs. per month was received by Her Late Royal Highness to the time of her death.

4. Mirza Ally Kudder now claims a share of his father's estate, but the whole, agreeably to the *shurrah*, having devolved on Her Late Royal Highness in lieu of her marriage settlement, such claim is not deemed admissible. The Late Begum's real heirs are her grand children of whom there are thirteen sons and as many daughters

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and only four of the former and ten of the latter have been married. I beg leave here to correct, a mistake I made in my letter of the 21st ultimo in stating that there were thirteen sons of the late Mirza Khurrum Bukht more than those specified in the list written by Her Late Royal Highness, which I now find includes all the sons with the exception of Mirza Abdullah.

5. In my letter to Mr. Monckton under date 15th of October, 1816, I reported Mirza Mendoo's having quitted his place of residence at the Shewallah unknown to Her Royal Highness the late Begum, and of his having proceeded to Lucknow, where I have since heard. He receives 500 rupees per month from His Excellency the *Vizier*.

6. Mirza Abdullah soon after also left Benares in opposition to the remonstrances of his father and grand mother. He visited Amrut Rao at Chitterkote and from thence went to Scindiah's camp, and after travelling through different parts of the country he arrived at Delhi where he met with a kind reception from His Majesty. Having remained there some time and preferring Benares, he left Delhi bringing with him a letter of recommendation from His Majesty to the Begum notwithstanding which he was not permitted to reside at the Shewallah, his conduct having been very objectionable to Her Royal Highness. She was apprehensive that if he should again be allowed to reside there, his younger brothers might be instigated by him to observe a mode of conduct similar to his own and which had already given her so much uneasiness. Her Royal Highness was desirous that he should return to Delhi or Allahabad, promising him an allowance of 200 Rs. per month, but the Mirza having objected to leaving Benares, I prevailed on Her Royal Highness to permit his remaining at this place and to grant him 215

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rupees per month which sum be received through me for two months previous to her death.

7. I forgot to mention in my despatch of the 21st ultimo that on my going to the Shewallah on the day of Her Royal Highness's demise, I there met Mirza Abdullah who made a particular request that I should take charge of the keys of the *Tosha Khannah* and other places. In doing this he expressed a distrust not only of the Dewan Rai Greedhur Lall but even of the ladies in the *zenanah*, the Dewan being present immediately acquiesced in the Mirza's proposal and having communicated it to Fukeera Begum and the other ladies in the *zenanah* and to Mirza Abdullah's younger brothers, they delivered all the keys to the Dewan to be given to me, to remain in my possession until I should receive the instructions of Government respecting the disposal of the late Begum's property. Should His Excellency the Governor General think proper to order an inventory of all the effects to be taken, I will immediately on the receipt of such orders proceed to the Shewallah and carry the same into effect.

8. The Dewan Rai Greedhur Lall has informed me that Her Late Royal Highness allotted a certain sum to the different branches of the family from the monthly stipend of 11,000 Rs. and that the account sanc ioning such allowances will be found in the *Tosha Khannah*. f this account should be forthcoming, it may be relied on and the necessary communication will be immediately made to Government.

9. I am informed that all the ladies in the *zenanah* look up to Fukeera Begum (Wujeeha Sooltan) the elder sister of Her Late Royal Highness, and will have no objection whatever to her having the management of the stipend which she would administer in the manner pointed out in the *Shoka* received by me from the late Begum the day before her death.

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10. Mirza Mendoo who resides at Lucknow is the eldest son of the late Mirza Khurrum Bukht. Previously to the dem ise of the late Begum, honoured me with two letters in which he claimed the management and controul (sic) (control) of the family, as a matter of course, after his father's death, I caused it to be intimated to Mirza Mendoo that his father having ever considered his mother as the *Mallick*, his claim was inadmissible. Mirza Mendoo however must be considered as one of the heirs to the Begum's property.

11. Should His Lordship think proper to direct me to propose an arrangement for the future maintenance of the late Begum's family, it strikes me that I should be able to make one that should be satisfactory to them and at the same time afford relief to the widow of the late Mirza Shegoftah Bukht and to Mirza Ally Kudder.

45. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to C. T. Metcalfe, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 14th March, 1820.

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, the demise of Her Royal Highness Jehannabady Begum.

2. The funeral was attended by myself and most of the gentlemen at the station and every mark of respect was manifested on the occasion.

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46. G. Mainwaring, Officiating Agent to Governor General to C. E. Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 24th April, 1834.

In continuation of my letter to your address under date the 15th instant, I have now the honour to report respecting the stipends of the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares.

The earliest intimation that the records of this office convey relative to the stipend is contained in a letter from the Resident at Lucknow dated in April, 1788, to the address of the Resident of Benares, who is thereby informed of the departure, from Lucknow for Benares, on his route to Raj Muhul, of His Royal Highness Jehandar Shah, and further from enclosures in that letter, that the *Peishkush* granted to the Prince by His Excellency the *Vizier* had been reduced to three lac of rupees per annum; the first monthly payment of which *Sa.* Rs. 25,000 was advanced to him before leaving Lucknow, and another paid him after his arrival at Benares. The sudden death of the Prince Jehandar Shah was reported to Government by Mr. Duncan on the 1st June, 1788, the allowance at the rate of 25,000 Rs. was continued to the family, on the receipt of the widow Kootluq Sooltan Begum, up to the end of the month in which the Prince died, when it was reduced to 17,000 Rs. per mensem, as communicated by Mr. Duncan to the Resident at Lucknow in his letter under date the 7th of August, 1788, and approved of in Mr. Ives's reply of the 11th idem.

3. In reply to Mr. Duncan's letter dated the 1st of June, 1788, reporting the demise of the Prince, he was informed in a letter from Mr. Secretary Hay, dated the 9th of that month that he would hereafter be furnished with instructions relative to the application which the Princess,

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had made for a continuation of the stipend &ca. I cannot discover amongst the records the further instructions alluded to, but Mr. Duncan, in his letter of 7th of August following to the address of Mr. Ives, the Resident at Lucknow, observes that His Lordship had not fixed any precise sum, but had left it to his discretion to supply the family as moderately as possible, consistently with preventing their being in actual want.

4. In consequence of quarrels existing between the widow and sons of late Prince Jehandar Shah the stipend of 17,000 was subsequently at the recommendation of Mr. Duncan divided as follows *viz.*, to Kootluq Sooltan Begum for the support of herself, her son Mirza Khurrum Bukht and family 11,000 rupees per mensem ; to Mirza Shegoftah Bukht 4,000 per mensem and to Jehannabady Begum 2,000 Rs. per mensem.

5. Kootluq Sooltan Begum died in October 1818, and her stipend of 11,000 Rs. per mensem was continued for the support of her family under authority conveyed in Mr. Secretary Swinton's letter to the address of Mr. Brooke, dated, the 10th of December, 1818.

6. Mirza Shegoftah Bukht died in 1810, and his stipend of 4,000 Rs. was continued for the support of his family (some stoppages being made for the payment of debts and repairs of his house, as recommended by Mr. Brooke), 1,000 Rs. being appropriated for the support of his widow Fukeroonisa Begum and her youngest son Mirza Mahmood Bukht, 1000 each to the other two son's and 1000 to Mirza Ally Kudder under authority conveyed in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter dated 11th of August 1810, on the death of the two sons, Mirza Julaluddeen and Sullee moodeen, a portion of their stipend, *viz.* 1,000 Rs. was continued for the support of the surviving members of their family, a moiety being deducted for the benefit of their

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creditors, as authorised in Mr. Chief Secretary Swinton's letter, dated the 20th of May, 1831 ; the investigation into the validity of the claims of these creditors, forms the subject of the first part of this report, despatched to your address on the 15th instant.

7. On the death of Jehannabady Begum her stipend of 2,000 Rs. per mensem was continued for the support of her son Mirza Ally Kudder, her relatives and dependents ; as also in payment of claims of creditors, as directed in letters from Government to Mr. Brooke's address dated 24th October 1820 and 30th of May, 1823.

8. His Honor in Council will perceive that I have not been able to ascertain from the records of this office the precise nature of the original *Peishkush*, or grant of the Nawab Vizier to the Prince Jehandar Shah, which forms the basis of the stipend of his descendent, that is, whether it was intended that it should, as a matter of right, be hereditary and liable in its component parts for the debts of the late incumbent. This can doubtlessly be ascertained from the office of the Resident at Lucknow.

9. The demise of any member of the family has of course been reported by the Agent to the Governor-General, and at the same time what appeared to be the most equitable disposition of the stipend, or quota of the same, with reference to the exigencies of the survivors, and the pecuniary claims against the deceased, has hitherto been recommended, and acceded by Government.

47. G. Mainwaring, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to G. A. Bushby, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces, Agra, dated Benares, the 12th August, 1836.

With reference to your letter under date the 14th of May last, No. 36, directing the discontinuance of an

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allowance of 200 rupees per mensem to Pygumbur Bux, son of the late Syud Azum Ally Khan, for the maintenance of the tomb of one of Prince Jehandar Shah's wives at Chunar, I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor copy of a letter to my address from Her Highness Zeb Jahan Begum dated the 10th instant and with reference to the extract, paragraph 20, of a letter from the Sudder Board of Revenue which accompanied your letter, I have to beg the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor for my being furnished with a complete letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue dated the 8th of April last, in order that I may ascertain the nature of the mistakes said to have arisen "apparently from the disorderly state of the records of this office." I am at present quite unaware what grounds the Sudder Board of Revenue have for supposing the records of this office to be in a disorderly state, and I am of course anxious to ascertain them in order to rectify the evil, if it can be shown to have existence, or otherwise to remove an impression so discreditable to this agency.

2. I beg also to submit for the perusal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor copy of a letter on the subject of this pension addressed to the Sudder Board of Revenue by my predecessor on the 31st of March last, as also of a letter to my address, No. 125, dated the 2nd instant from the Fort Adjutant at Chunar. With reference to the assertion of the Sudder Board of Revenue that this pension has been little less than a perquisite for the Steward of the household and his dependants, I beg to state that I have had Pygumbur Bux, the late Grantee, before me and he affirms that he has regularly received the full sum of 200 Rs. per mensem, and disbursed it according to the account annexed to Mr. Gorton's letter of the

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31st of March last, the whole of the item for charity, viz. 1 Re. 8 as. per day being disbursed at Benares, as also the greatest part of the 400 Rs. per annum on the anniversary of the death of the late Prince Jehandar Shah's wife. I have also had Lala Lok Raj before me who writes the accounts of the disbursements, and informs me he has regularly received this allowance, as stated in the account. Since the death of Syd. Azum Alee, up to which time he received only 8 Rs. per mensem, as entered in the statement forwarded on the 6th October, 1824, by Sir Frederick Hamilton, Collector of Benares, to the Board of Revenue, from which statement His Honour the Lieutenant Governor will observe, that about half the pension has regularly (? been) disbursed at Benares; from Mr. Stewart's enquiries it would (? be) seen that about one fourth only of the pension has been expended on account of the tomb at Chunar.

48. G. Mainwaring, Agent to the Lieutenant Governor to R. A. Scott, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., in the Political Department, Agra, dated Benares, the 7th June, 1837.

It is with much concern, I beg to report for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor the gross misconduct of Mirza Oosman, one of the Shahzadahs of the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares, as set forth in the accompanying copy of my letter to the Magistrate of the 3rd instant, and of that gentleman's reply of the same date.

2. Immediately on hearing on the 2nd instant, of the outrage committed by Mirza Oosman, I sent the *Nazir* of the agency to him requesting he would wait upon me to explain what had occurred, he however, declined attending in person and on the receipt of Mr. Morrieson's reply

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to my letter, I deemed it my duty to place a guard over the Mirza, the whole neighbourhood of the Shewallah being in a state of alarm, and many of them leaving their houses from the apprehension of a repetition of similar outrageous conduct, I at the same time intimated to Mirza Oosman my willingness to receive from him in writing any explanation of his conduct he might wish to offer, this also he declined furnishing, but informed the *Nazir* that he would then, if I wished it, attend upon me in person, provided I would remove the guard placed over him ; a condition I did not conceive it proper to comply with.

3. With Mr. Morrieson's letter of the 6th instant, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, I have received transcripts of his Persian proceedings on the investigation of the case, in which the particulars of the violence of the Shahzadah is detailed. There is no positive proof of his having himself set fire to the house of the complainant, Warris Ally or of his having inflicted the wound upon him. The presumptive evidence amounts to the facts of his having been seen to enter the house of Warris Ally with his *mussalchee* and a *mussall* and the fire breaking out almost immediately after he came out of it, Warris Ally swears positively to his wound having been inflicted by Mirza Oosman, to this there is no eye witness, but there is positive proof of his having stood before the door with a drawn sword and prevented any person from attempting to extinguish the fire, the *Cotwal* himself deposes to this fact, Warris Ally states his losses, to amount to 6,000 Rs. probably an exaggerated account, I am told however, that they cannot be estimated at less than 3,000 Rs.

4. At the investigation made by the *Cotwal* on the spot Mirza Oosman confines himself to a denial of the charges against him, and asserts that they were maliciously instigated by the old manager, Rai Greedhur Lall.

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5. I am sorry to say, the uniform behaviour of Mirza Oosman has been any thing, but creditable since I have had charge of this agency, he is very frequently inebriated and when on the state appears to have no sort of control over the violence of his passions. My predecessor, the late Mr. Brooke was I am informed so well aware of this, that latterly he had always a *chupprassy* stationed at the gate of the compound to prevent the possible intrusion of the Shahzadah. In case it should not be forthcoming in your office, I beg to transmit a copy of a letter dated so far back as the 21st of May, 1822, from Mr. Officiating Secretary Montague to Mr. Brooke's address in reply to a representative from that gentleman of the misconduct of Mirza Oosman and Mirza Abdool Luteef, the warming (sic) (warning) Mirza Oosman had at that time seems to have tended but little towards his reformation.

6. I propose to continue the guard over his house pending the receipt of instructions from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, I think that some strong measures are absolutely requisite, as a due award for the heinous crime that has now been committed and as an example to the rest of the princes, too many of whom, no longer considering themselves as they formerly were, under the control of the Burra Khanum, pursue a line of conduct not only most discreditable to themselves, but totally at variance with the respect due to the constituted authorities.

7. Should His Honor the Lieutenant Governor concur with me in opinion on this point, I beg to suggest a limited confinement in the Fort of Chunar, as a suitable punishment for the Shahzadah. I would not recommend as a mode of correction any reduction of his allowances of 300 Rs. per mensem, if he is to remain at liberty. Fifty Rupees per mensem is already deducted for his creditors and the remainder is hardly sufficient, with

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the addition of 560 Rs. received annually on account of interest, to support him on the sphere of life in which he moves but if it be determined that he shall be placed in confinement, a further portion of his stipend might, I conceive, with great justice be put aside during the period of his confinement, for a partial remuneration to the unfortunate sufferer, Warris Ally.

49. G. Mainwaring, Agent to the Lieutenant Governor to R. A. Scott, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., in the Political Department, Agra, dated Benares, the 14th June, 1837.

With reference to your letter underdate the 24th ultimo, informing me that the Honourable Lieutenant Governor was prepared to nominate an umpire for the settlement of the dispute between some of the members of the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares and Rai Greedhur Lall, I have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, that the *Mooctar* of Sydoonissa Begum has presented a *salisnamah* or agreement to abide by the decision of the umpire, signed by five, of the twenty five heirs of the late Kootluq Sooltan Begum residing at Benares *viz.*, by Mirza Ky Khusro Julal, *alias* Ahmad Jan ; Furk Seir, *alias* Mirza Oosman ; Aboo Zuffer, *alias* Mirza Abdool Luteef ; Mirza Thumasp and Jan Sooltan Begum ; besides the above, the agreement bears the names of Mirza Mahmud Jan deceased, and Mah Sooltan Begum and Hydery Begum who have long been residents at Delhi.

Rai Greedhur Lall personally objected before me to the proposed nomination, and subsequently sent me a letter on the subject, which I beg to transmit in original for the consideration of His Honour Lieutenant Governor.

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50. G. Mainwaring, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to R. A. Scott, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., in the Political Department, Agra, dated Benares, the 16th June, 1837.

With reference to my letter under date the 7th instant, I have the honour to transmit for the consideration of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, copy of a letter I have this day received from the Shahzadah.

2. The Mirza is incorrect in stating, in the first para of his letter, that he declared, that if I had no leisure, he would call on me in receiving an answer to his letter ; nothing of the sort was contained in his letter, and the *Nazir* denies that the Mirza said none anything of the kind to him.

3. From enquiries I am led to believe that a quarrel of some standing existed between the Mirza and the young man alluded to in his letter, Hosseyney the adopted son of Be Jan, originating partly from the letter resenting an attempt of the Shahzadah to intrigue with one of the females of Warris Ally's family, and partly from the ineffectual endeavours of the Mirza to induce Warris Ally and his family to vacate their house. Rai Greedhur Lall also informs me that he did some few days previously to the fire, as stated in the th paragraph of the Mirza's letter, observes some very small stones thrown into the inner compound of the Mirza's house, but not from the direction of Warris Ally's dwelling solely that he spoke to the latter to take measures to prevent a recurrence.

4. Mirza is entirely silent regarding the part it has been proved he took in igniting the house of Warris Ally and preventing its being extinguished or regarding the charge of cutting down Warris Ally with his sword. The cause he assigns for not allowing the police or others than his own servants to extinguish the fire at his own

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house (which was very trifling and (which) there is very little doubt but that he himself ignited and extinguished), could not be listened to as an excuse for his extra-ordinary violent conduct towards the unfortunate man Warris Ally and his family, who not only lost the whole of their property but all of whom would have been burnt to death, had not their neighbours aided them to escape by ladders from the back part of their house, the Mirza preventing any escape from the entrance door by standing there with a drawn sword and threatening the life of any who made the attempt to escape that way.

51. G. Mainwaring, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to R. N. C. Hamilton, Officiating Secretary to Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., in the Political Department, dated Benares, the 18th October, 1837.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 45, under date the 16th ultimo and to acquaint you for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor that the instructions therein conveyed have been communicated to the several members of the branch of the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares, and that they will be duly carried into effect.

2. On the demise of Wujeeah Sooltan Begum in 1824, her allowances, viz., 500 Rs. per mensem, was made payable, by Mr. Brooke to Zeb Jahan Begum ; as reported in the 13th paragraph of my letter to Mr. Deputy Secretary Trevelyan's address dated the 10th of November, 1834, and 9th paragraph of my letter to Mr. Deputy Secretary Bushby's address dated 28th February, 1835 ; and authorized by Mr. Secretary Bushby's letter under date the 28th March following from the extract of a statement in the handwriting of the late Mr. Brooke, annexed to my letter of the 10th of November above referred to. It

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does not appear that this sum was allowed to her by Mr. Brooke on account of *reeasut*, but rather to put her more on an equality with the other Begums.

3. The subject of the 10th paragraph of your letter will be prepared on when the property in question has been disposed of and after the decision of the dispute with the late Dewan now pending before Mr. Morrieson. The Shahzadahs however, appear inclined to make some amicable arrangement amongst themselves, rather than admit of the sale of any of the property now held in common. They seem also to wish that the whole of the annuitants should be continued ; but decline specifically declaring their wishes on until after the decision of their claim against the late Dewan, which may be expected in the course of a few days.

4. In conclusion, I beg you will assure His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that he cannot be more anxious than I am, that the affairs of this family should be finally adjusted ; and if it were possible, to the satisfaction of all parties, and I trust that I may now very shortly be enabled to report that this most desirable object has been effected.

52. G. Mainwaring, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to R. N. B. Hamilton, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., in the Political Department, Agra, dated Benares, the 15th November, 1837.

With reference to the concluding part of my letter to your address dated the 1st instant, I have the honour to forward for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor a statement showing the present distribution of the monthly stipend allowed to the branch of the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares as agreed upon by nearly (? all) members of the family.

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2. The statement in question shews the names of the individuals, the amount allotted to each, the particulars of the reductions, and the names, of the old pensioners proposed to be retained, with the amount to be allowed to each during their life time. In the latter list the name of the late Dewan was included for 30 Rs. per mensem during his life, but he has declined receiving it.

3. It is the wish of the majority of the Shahzadahs that a *Moulvee* should be appointed by them to perform the religious duties of the family burying ground, to have the management of the garden allotted to it, and to receiving from the Collector the reduced monthly allowance of 400 Rs. on account of major expences. Her Highness Zeb Jahan Begum objects to this nomination ; but I am not aware of any better arrangement that could be made, as the Shahzadahs would never be reconciled to any other than their own nomination. She has requested me to forward a letter from her on the subject as also respecting the pension to be retained which I propose doing as soon as I receive it.

4. I beg to be instructed respecting the disposal of the accumulated arrears of the late Dewan's salary, from the date of his dismissal, viz. the 5th of August last to the 1st instant amounting to Rs. 566-10-8.

5. I shall have the honour of addressing you separately respecting the disposal of the property held in common adverted to in the 10th paragraph of your letter under date the 16th of September last.

P. S. :—Mirza Mahmud Jan and Sooltan Begum the son and daughter of Zeb Jahan Begum have voluntarily relinquished to Rai Greedhur Lall their shares of the amount awarded by Mr. Morrieson.

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53. G. Mainwaring, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to R. N. C. Hamilton, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., in the Political Department, Agra, dated Benares, the 28th November, 1837.

With reference to your letter No. 62 under date the 11th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor that the amount awarded against Rai Greedhur Lall has been paid and distributed amongst the heirs of late Kootluq Sooltan Begum according to the annexed list. Several of the members of the family are residing at Delhi ; their shares will be transmitted to them by *Hoondees* through the Agent to the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor at that place.

2. With advertence to the 5th paragraph of my letter to your address under date the 5th instant I beg to acquaint you for the information of His Honour that after the sale of the property held in common had been commenced upon, I was directed by a communication from the Deputy Secretary Torrens received on the 21st instant to suspend the sale until the receipt of an official communication from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten which reached me yesterday ; to it I am directed to defer any further sale of the family effects until the receipt of further instructions and that on his Lordship's arrival at Allahabad it would be ascertained.

3. Previously to the receipt of Mr. Torren's communication viz., on the same and preceding days, the greatest portion of the property in question had been disposed of at public sale by the *Nazir* of this office but the lots without exception had been knocked down to the several members of the family and on some instances the effects had been delivered to them but not a lot sold had been paid for. I have under existing circumstances, refrained from demanding the same for which the lots were

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sold and have allowed the parties to retain those delivered to them pending the receipt of instructions respecting their disposal which I solicit may be furnished to me, the parties have been cautioned not to dispose of them elsewhere in the interim. There were no conditions made regarding the terms of the sale.

54. G. Mainwaring, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to R. N. C. Hamilton, Officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., Agra, dated Benares, the 30th December, 1837.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 56, dated the 6th instant and as therein directed to forward herewith a list of the property belonging to the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares sold, unsold and in dispute.

2. It will be observed that about the whole of the property sold has been purchased by the Shahzadahs themselves, but no part of it has been paid for and no part of it has been retained by the purchasers tho' they had the option of doing so pending the receipt of further order, as notified in the 3rd para of my letter of the 28th ultimo.

2. Zeb Jahan Begum has no further claim to a greater interest on the property in question than, that it has, since the demise of Wujeeah Sooltan Begum in the year 1824, been under her special charge, as acknowledged head of the family, and that, inconsequence, she has had more exclusively the use of it tho' on particular occasions it was generally available by the family as recommended by the late Mr. Brooke in the 5th paragraph of his letter to the address of Mr. Secretary Swinton dated in February, 1820. The sudden removal of this property from her charge was necessarily looked upon by Her Highness as a

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grievance, in as much as it lowered her dignity by completing the destruction of her *Reeasut*. The wishes of the Shahzadahs generally, are as a matter of course in accordance with their own interest opposed to that of Zeb Jahan Begum, that the whole of the property should be sold, indeed if the wishes of the majority are alone to be consulted, the interest of the Burra Khanum, opposed to each other as they have been for some time past, must necessarily be over looked and this was shown to be the case in the selection of the pensioners to be continued, a list of whom was forwarded with my letter of the 20th ultimo ; the poor dependents of Zeb Jahan Begum could by no chance find admittance into that list.

4. Amongst the articles claimed by the Shahzadahs as family property and by Zeb Jahan Begum as her own, the silver *howdah* and planqueen (sic) palanquin *Jubaladar* were purchased from the funds set apart for contingent expenses : but as asserted by Zeb Jahan Begum were presented to her by the former Agent Mr. Brooke, in consequence of similar articles belonging to the family having been previously given to Sydoonissa Begum, a fact not denied by the Shahzadahs. The horses appear to have been purchased from the private funds of the Burra Khanum as well as the other articles which are of too trifling in value to be worthy of dispute.

55. Nawab Zeb Zahan Begam to the Hon'ble T. C. Robertson Lieutenant Governor, Agra, dated Benares, the 17th December, 1841.

I humbly beg your permission to state that I have been very sorry to hear thro' the gentleman, your agent at Benares that an order, for taking off the sepoys and *Chupprassees* allowed to us (the Royal family) has been issued and as I must pray for redress on the subject of your own

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order from yourself and no other, I beg leave therefore to trouble you with circumstances concerning my feelings as under.

That since His Highness Mirza Mahommed Jehandar Shah Bahadur, came down to Benares from Shah Jahanabad (Delhi), now a period of sixty years last, the degree of respect and kind treatment we met with from the Hon'ble Company, have been beyond expression and I can find no words to express in adequate terms our obligations in consequence. The sepoys and *Chupprassees* in question were allowed ever since that time, as absolutely necessary for safety, and as an honorary guard of the family, and being one of the numerous instances of kindness conferred on us. That at first a regular military guard was allowed, but afterwards provincial sepoys were in their stead stationed, and since then, that is in 1829, the said corps were disbanded, *Burkundauzes* were established. That in 1835, the late Lieutenant Governor Sir Chs. Theophilis Metcalfe, had consulted the then Agent at Benares as to the propriety of continuing or otherwise of the *Burkundauzes* who in reply stated that the continuing of the *Burkundauzes* as originally established were unavoidably necessary and that discontinuing them would occasion great inconvenience and injury and the late Lieutenant Governor thereupon wrote in reply that he did not consider it proper to set aside the former usages, but it would be hurtful to the feelings of those who have always enjoyed the unbounded countenance of the British Government, so that I have been now at a loss on hearing the present order for putting off the said guard. How then the Muhals &ca could be watched? Surely robbery and theft will occur day by day and the mischievous and daring people will oppress those that are in any bazar and depend on any protection and on the otherhand your

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Honor will be pleased to observe, that since our old establishment has been very considerably curtailed and reduced, it does by no means lay in my power to defray the additional expense of entertaining *Burkundauzes* &ca even for my own Muhals, muchless for those of *Chaoonees* and bazar.

The former Governors from the beginning of our settlement at Benares, have uniformly been so kind and indulgent as to consider the safety and honour of this family as an essentially necessary measure and expedient under their charge and have accordingly used their liberal exertions to that effect.

In consideration therefore of the kindnesses and indulgences hitherto experienced I earnestly hope that your Honour will be so good as to continue also similar kind disposition towards the family, and be so obliging as to write to the Agent here to the purport that the *Burkundauzes* and *chupprassees* may contiune as heretofore by which means, I shall feel greatly accommodated and your humanity and readiness to afford equitable redress shall be far extensively renowned.

56. R. Thornton, Assistant Secretary to the Government of N. W. P. to Major W. M. Stewart, Agent to the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P., Benares, dated Agra, the 3rd April, 1850.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to transmit to you the accompanying extract paras 3 to 5 from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 5 dated 16th January last relating to the pensions of the Delhi Royal Family residing at Benares and of the descendants of Cossim Ally Khan, and with reference to this and subsequent cases, to request (?) you will state how you would propose to apply the rule now prescribed by the Hon'ble Court.

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56-A. Extract Paras 3 to 5 from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 16th January, 1850.

3. It having been decided that we were under no obligation to continue these pensions indefinitely, the Agra Government with your sanction had determined to resume on each vacancy one half of each stipend and to continue the other half only during the lives of widows during the minority of male descendants, or until the death or marriage of daughters. This scheme was negatived by us as too abrupt and deficient in the regard due to life interests, and we directed that "all persons married to pensioners previously to the notice given that the pensions would not be considered hereditary or the issue for one generation of marriages contracted previously to that date, should succeed to a share of the stipend as before."

4. You concurred in the propriety of these orders, and have given effect to them retrospectively and prospectively, so far as relates to the Benares branch of the Delhi family. But the Agra Government recommends reconsideration of them so far as they affect the descendants of Cossim Ally Khan, on the ground that their pensions have never been like those of the other family, practically treated as hereditary, but on the contrary have in various cases been considered to have lapsed, in which cases the adoption of our orders would involve a retrospective adjustment of allowances for a considerable number of years.

5. Since it appears that the continuance of these stipends undiminished to descendants tho' frequent was not a uniform practice, those who did not obtain that advantage cannot complain of the disappointment of authorized expectations, and have no claim to a reconsi-

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deration of their case. This part of the question therefore may be considerd as disposed of. In regard to future cases, however, we consider it harsh that pensions which have been continued undiminished for several generations should cease altogether while any of the persons survive, who were entitled to be supported from them, and we direct the adoption in the present and all similar cases, of the following rule, at the death of each pensioner to whom a specific pension may have been assigned to resume as much of the stipend as may be considered to have been applicable to his own use, as an individual or as head of the family and to divide the remainder among those who had been entitled to look to the stipendiary for support, each portion to lapse at the death of the person to whom it is so continued.

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Chimna Ji Appa

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CHIMNA JI APPA

57. W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor General to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Right Hon'ble Governor General, dated Benares, the 2nd June, 1832.

I have the honour to report to you for the information of the Governor General of the demise of Chimna Appah Sahib on the 30th ultimo and to forward an *arzee* from his widow to the address of His Lordship, in which she intimates a hope that the stipend hitherto enjoyed by her husband will be continued to herself and family.

The widow having reason to believe that the servants of Appah Sahib have embezzled large sums, and apprehensive that a further loss may be sustained if the property be longer continued under their charge, has applied to me to have an inventory made of the whole property and placed under proper guards for its protection. I shall comply with her request and forward the inventory for the information of His Lordship as soon as completed.

58. W. A. Brocke, Agent to Governor General to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 30th May, 1833.

When the widow of the late Chimna Appah requested me to make an inventory of her late husband's property I complied with her request, considering her, from her tender age, to come under the Court of Wards agreeably to regulation 10 of 1793, and from that time the property has been under my charge, and when the inventory

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was completed, I frequently advised a reduction of the Appah's extensive establishment but, in the hope that on the arrival of the Governor General at Benares, His Lordship would make a suitable allowance to the widow and daughter of Appah Sahib ; no attention was paid to my suggestions and although His Lordship informed the father of the Appah's widow and the Dewan, that no allowance would be granted by the British Government, they still persisted in keeping up the whole establishment contrary to my advice.

2. The widow of the late Appah some time since proposed that the establishment should be reduced as recommended to her by her father and others and requested that the whole of the property might be made over to her. The daughter of the Appah at the same time requested that the whole establishment should be continued on a reduced scale, and that she would be permitted to live in a separate house built for her by her father, expressing a wish that the whole of the property should remain under my charge until she and her mother should become of age. Her mother agreeably to the *Shaster* is considered as having a right to possess the whole property of her husband, from which, however, she is to make a suitable allowance for the expenses attending the marriage of the Appah's daughter which is to take place about three weeks from this date.

3. It was proposed to me by the father of the Appah's widow that as it would be a disgrace to the family of the Appah to sell any part of his property, that the elephants, camels and horses &ca should be sent as a present to Her Highness Beija Bye by the Appah's widow requesting her acceptance of them as in consequence of discontinuance of the Appah's stipend they had not the means of maintaining such an establishment. It was also proposed that five or six hundred unnecessary servants

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should be paid of and dismissed. The servants were paid of accordingly upon which the father of the widow (a very weak man) gave up the intention of sending the elephants &ca to Her Highness Beija Bye and insisted on retaining the servants that had before been deemed unnecessary by him.

4. On the reduction of the establishment as above stated I had calculated that the remaining property might be valued at about four lacs of rupees and being anxious that this sum should be properly divided between the mother and daughter, I consulted Hurry Ram Chunder Dhum Dham Dhurry, father-in-law to Bajee Rao Ballajee Lutchmun, Emmajee Narrain and Untajee Gopal, uncle of Bappoo Goclea, four of the most respectable Mahratta gentlemen at this place who are well acquainted with the custom of the *Darbars* of the *Peishwas*, and on having acquainted them with the sum forthcoming in jewels &ca. I requested their opinion in what proportions the division should be made, taking into consideration the high rank of the late Appah, and the means at disposal for his wife and daughter ; they gave it as their opinion that the expenses of the marriage of the Appah's daughter should not be less than fifty thousand rupees and that she should have for the maintenance of herself and husband 300 Rs. per month. Anxious to make a provision for the mother and daughter as far as the means will allow, it strikes me that besides the 50,000 Rs. expense of the marriage, that jewels and other articles should be disposed of, and that a sum which may produce 300 Rs. per month be invested in company's paper and the reminder be given to the Appah's widow which being also invested in Government securities, may give her an income between 8 and 9,000 Rs. per annum. The father of the Appah's widow is not a person of any rank or consideration in any respect, indeed it is well known that he lived

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on charity before his daughter was married, the sum therefore which I propose for his family will be most ample, but she should not have the power of disposing of the same before a provision shall have been made for the marriage of the Appah's daughter, for should she after marriage have a son, he will be entitled, agreeably to the custom among the Mahrattas, to the whole property, with exception of a moderate allowance for the maintenance of the Appah's widow.

5. The day being fixed for the marriage of the Appah's daughter I have deemed it necessary to make this report for the consideration of His Lordship in Council and shall feel greatly obliged for an early answer with such instructions for my guidance as His Lordship may think necessary, to which I shall pay the strictest attention.

6. It is to be hoped that the widow of the Appah and her father may determine to send the elephants, camels, horses &ca as a present to Her Highness Beija Bye before I received an answer to this letter, if not as the feeding of the elepants, horses &ca is a very heavy expense, I could wish to be authorized to dispose of them.

59. W. Gorton, Assistant Agent to Governor General to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 31st August, 1833.

The present state of the affairs of the late Chimna Appah Sahib, and his family renders it necessary that I should bring the subject to the notice of the Right Hon'ble

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the Governor General, with a view to obtain His Lordship's instructions that the Agent may be enabled finally to arrange them.

2. In the first place I beg to mention that nothing has yet been done, with reference to your letter of the 16th May last. No part of the establishment appears to have been reduced subsequently to that period. The elephants, horses, camels and bullocks have not been sent away or disposed of, nor any part of them, and the expenses of the establishment (including the animals above mentioned) amount at the present time to between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000 per month.

3. The property left by the late Chimna Appah, appears to be in the state it was when the late Agent last addressed you. That is to say, the whole of the jewels, gold and silver articles and wearing apparel (with the exception of such as the widow and the daughter were allowed to have the use of and some since appropriated to the purpose of meeting certain expenses) are deposited in the *Jamdar Khanah* of the family residence under seal, with a regular guard over it. Some articles which were received from Poona some time subsequently to the death of Chimna Appah and which were in the immediate custody of the late Agent, I have taken charge of. I beg to annex a statement of the value of the property, according to a list which appears to have been prepared for transmission to you.

4. The late Agent in addressing you on the 3rd May last, give his opinion that the property after the reduction and paying off a certain part of the establishment might be valued at four lacs of rupees. I apprehend however that it will fall very short of this, and it may be found that, as the jewels at Benares were over valued, as nearly

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in the same proportion may most of the other property be ; so that the saleable property when disposed of, will not yield a sum which when invested in the 4 per cent loan would give the income proposed by the late Agent.

5. At the time of Chimna Appah's death, there appears to have been Rs. 1,23,968 in ready money and two months stipend (April and May) were due to him. After defraying the funeral expenses and paying three months wages due to the servants at that time, there remained a balance of Rs. 90,817 of the ready money found at the period of Appah Sahib's death. This sum and one month's stipend has since been expended in defraying the expenses of the establishment and on the occasion of the daughter's marriage.

6. The monthly stipend for May, is still due, (viz. Rs. 25,000) but this will hardly be sufficient to meet the expenses of the establishment and demands against the family. Four months wages besides the current month appear to be due to the servants, besides expenses of the *Moodee Khanah* &ca. I have also reason to apprehend that there are other claims than those above mentioned which cannot with any degree of justice be altogether rejected.

7. From the exposition of the state of affairs, it will be evident to His Lordship that recourse must be immediately had to sale of a part of the property at least to meet the immediate wants of the family even if the establishment were immediately reduced to a scale, corresponding with the means of the family.

8. Unless indeed the relations of the widow or daughter have any reasonable expectations from other quarters, either from His Highness Bajee Rao, or from

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Poona, it is indispensable that all the property not absolutely required should be immediately disposed of and the establishment reduced to correspond with the means of the family.

9. I am in hopes to be able to prevail on the family to get rid of a considerable part of the horses, mares and some cattle without delay. I have frequently urged on the father of the widow the necessity of an immediate reduction of the establishment, and the disposal of the elephants and other animals but I have no expectation that my advice will be attended to or that the father of the widow will afford any aid or give his concurrence to such a measure, as the reduction of expenses to correspond with the means of the family.

10. Objections continue to be made to the sale of the elephants, horses and other property indeed on the score that it would be derogatory to the dignity of the family. Had the elephants, horses and camels therefore been sent to Gwalior, as was determined on many months ago, the objection would still remain to a sale of the remaining property. But if the widow and daughter are from their tender years, the widow being about eleven, the daughter between nine and ten years of age, to be considered as wards of Government, their wishes or prejudices, or that of their relations must not be allowed to have much weight, when so directly opposed as they are to their interests, for it is necessary in the case of their being considered wards, that the authority of Government should be interposed to save the remaining property from being squandered away that it may be converted into cash, and invested in Government securities as the only means of making a sure and comfortable provision for the widow and daughter.

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11. It is evident that they have been considered as wards since the demise of Chimna Appah (on 30th May, 1832) and it appears to me to be unavoidable that they should not now be treated as such, for if left to themselves or to the management of their relations, the widow especially, I should apprehend ere long, would become dependent on their relations or other members of the family for support.

12. The widow who it would appear from the late Agent's letter of the 3rd May last, is the heir, is stated (and correctly as far as I can judge) to be under her father's control, and through him only or rather without his consent access is not to be had to her. She has reached an age when she must of course have some notion of what is conducive to her welfare but it is impossible to get at this. I went to the residence of the late Chimna Appah some days ago, partly with the view of obtaining an interview to ascertain her wishes but the widow was said to be very unwell. "The father I have had two or three interviews with but as observed by the late Agent, he appears to be a man of extremely weak intellect and totally unqualified to be entrusted with the management of affairs, in their present state, or had he been competent to superintend the interest of his daughter, the state of affairs, would not have been so unsatisfactory as they are at present." The late Agent, I have reason to believe intended to recommend the appointment of a *Serburakar* or manager to superintend the affairs and it may still be desirable that this should be done, if an individual can be found willing to undertake the trust, and one against whom the widow have (sic) (has) no personal objections.

13. The Head Manager and *Karindahs* of the late Chimna Appah have been superseded, and the present

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Mooctar appointed, I am given to understand, at the suggestion of the widow ; but I am told she is now desirous that he should be set aside. The late *Karindahs* have not I believe given an account of their stewardship, and it is probable that something considerable may be found to be due from them but it will be a work of some time to examine the accounts of years and a confidential person on the part of the widow will be necessary to superintend her interest if confined to this matter only.

14. I have thought it necessary to enter some what into particulars, that the Governor General may be made fully acquainted with the state of matters.

15. It is extremely desirable in my opinion that all the property which is considered disposable—the elephants, horses and other animals in particular should be disposed of, as early as can be done.

16. Of the horses and mares there are a considerable number scarcely worth their keep. These and the cows and bullocks, I would propose should be given away by the family in *Khyrat* as they may think proper and with respect to the remaining animals—the horses, mares, elephants and camels, the best way to dispose of them would have been to have sent them as was proposed, to Gwalior, or to His Highness Bajee Rao, who it may be supposed would have received them and not without making a return equivalent to their value. This may yet be done ; but if not, I request to be favoured with the orders of the Governor General, as to their disposal, and also of the remaining property. Many of the articles included under No. 4 and those under No. 9 and 10 in the annexed list may not be available for sale or objections may be made to disposing of them, as well as furniture and the like. The list of jewels &ca. included under No. 1 and 4 has been very considerably

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reduced by the appropriation of about thirty thousand rupees worth on the daughter's marriage besides what were left with the widow or are in her possession, stated by the *Mooctar* to be worth fifty or sixty thousand.

17. I also request the authority of His Lordship for disbursing Rs 25,000 the stipend due to the deceased for the month of May, in paying servant's wages and other demands, and for the appointment of a *Serburakar* or manager, should it be considered necessary by His Lordship provided a competent person may be found willing to undertake the duty.

18. I beg to mention that I shall be prepared to transmit a more detailed statement of receipts and disbursements since the Appah's death should His Lordship desire it. I have not thought it expedient to defer making a report in the case until I could find time to satisfy myself of the correctness and justness of the disbursements.

60. W. Gorton, Assistant Agent to Governor General to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 3rd October, 1833.

I have the honor to annex for the consideration and orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter this day received from Messrs. Waddington and Wilson requesting to be furnished with a general statement and the probable value of property left by Chimna Appah.

2. It is hardly possible to suppose that there can be any person entitled to the property in question by right of succession or inheritance except the widow and daughter and it is as difficult to conceive how a suit for this property can be brought into the Supreme Court, except on

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the sole grounds of the Government having taken the heirs of the deceased under its protection which might bring the case within the court's jurisdiction.

3. As it is possible that an injunction may issue from the court to keep the said property in custody and not dispose of it, or not indeed impossible but an officer might be deputed to keep it under attachment, I beg to be favoured with the orders of the Governor General in Council for my guidance under such circumstance.

4. It is not my intention to comply with the application made by Messrs. Waddington and Wilson until I may receive instructions on this head.

5. The intended prosecutor is a female it appears and had the name been stated, it might have cleared up much doubt, but this has probably been purposely kept back. I cannot help however entertaining a suspicion that either the name of the widow or daughter has been made use of against their consent or even knowledge, by some designing persons from personally interested motives, and if my suspicions are not without foundation, it will probably be found that the widow's name (Kaberee Bae) has been made use of and if so I feel confident that it has been done without her advice or consent. Whether her father (she being a minor) can of his own authority institute a suit in her name is a point, I am not competent to determine.

No person but the widow or daughter can possibly "substantiate" any claim to the property I should presume : and their right or the widow's at least, to the property under the official charge of the Agent, is not denied.

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I have been induced to mention the nature of my suspicions that if necessary the Government Law Officer may be consulted and required to ascertain, and report, who the intended prosecutor or complainant is. If the legal heir of Chimna Appah may desire that the property in custody should be made over to her, their would be no difficulty in complying with her wishes, I suppose.

I request to be favoured with a reply as early as may be practicable as from the unsettled and precarious state of the minor's affairs, it is very desirable that no time should be lost in adjusting their affairs.

61. W. Gorton; Agent to the Governor General to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 2nd November, 1833.

With reference to your letter of the 13th September last, I have the honour to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor General, that I have drawn the arrears of stipend due to the late Chimnajee Appah and appropriated the same in paying arrears of wages and certain other necessary expenses of the family.

2. The demands against the family are still very considerable, but such of these as may be considered just can only be satisfied when the disposable property shall have been converted into cash, which remains yet to be done, as I have not had leisure from the more urgent and important business of reducing the useless establishment and expenditure, to make arrangements for disposing of the property.

3. The gold and silver articles mentioned in my letter of the 31st August last will find a ready and immediate sale at this place, but I apprehend that there

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will be some delay and difficulty in procuring any thing near the price the jewels were valued at by the Jewellers of Benares. I propose to transmit lists of the most valuable jewels to the British Officers residing at the courts of Lucknow and Gwalior, as soon as lists can be prepared, as the most likely means of obtaining a fair price and a more ready sale.

4. With exception to a small quantity received from Poona, the jewels and ornaments are kept at the residence of the family. A very considerable proportion of these are in the possession of the widow and daughter as noted in my letter of the 31st August and the rest are deposited in the *Jamdar Khanah*, as at the time of the late Agent's death. When I proceeded to the residence of the family shortly after taking charge, I had not time to compare the jewels with the lists and merely attached my seal over the boxes and outer door.

5. The establishment of servants has lately been reduced from Rs. 3,600 (or there about) to Rs. 995. To have reduced them still further, all at once to the scale which will ultimately be necessary, I found was impracticable ; indeed it has not been without a great deal of trouble that I have been able to make the deductions which have been done. But it was my intention as soon as I could induce the widow to relinquish her present place of residence, to make a further reduction. Objections were, at first, made to relinquishing the present premises which were very extensive, and require an extensive establishment of guards and servants, but as soon as arrangement can be made for disposing of the saleable property or for its removal, I have to reason to believe that the widow will be willing to remove into other quarters, which may be procured at a moderate rent ; when a further reduction will be a matter of no difficulty.

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6. Several of the horses and mares have been dispensed with, but objections to the sale of the elephants, camels and remaining horses and mares have been persevered in by the widow and her relations. I have consequently made an application to the Resident at Gwalior on the subject of sending them to that place and as it is extremely desirable to reduce the expense incurred on this account, measures will be taken for this purpose as soon as a reply shall have been received.

7. Of the monthly sum now incurred on account of servant's wages (Rs. 995) the greater part will be reduced as soon as the animals are disposed of, and the widow shall have removed into a more suitable habitation.

8. The late Chimnajee Appah built a separate house for his daughter which she will occupy. The premises she and the widow now occupy do not belong to the family but are rented at a monthly hire of Rs. 150.

9. It would have been very desirable, if either His Highness Bajee Rao or Binaik Rao, could have been induced to take the widow and daughter, under their protection but I find that no expectations are entertained of such a measure. The widow has consequently expressed a desire to place herself under the protection of Her Highness Baeja Bae or the Rajah of Gwalior, and I have communicated privately with the Resident at that Court on the practicability of that measure. The widow and her relations seem to entertain such an expectation in consideration of the connection which formerly existed between the Poona and Gwalior States.

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62. W. Gorton, Agent to Governor General to C. E. Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 11th March, 1834.

When last I had occasion to address Government on the subject of the affairs of the late Chimna Appah (on 2nd November last) I entertained hopes, as intimated in my address that the young widow and daughter of the deceased Chief would have been taken under the protection of Baeja Bae or the Raja of Gwalior but shortly after I last addressed the Government, I was led to expect that His Highness Bajee Rao, would receive the widow and daughter and with a view to bring about so desirable a measure, I gave my concurrence to the deputation on part of the widow and daughter, of an old and intelligent servant of the deceased, to His Highness Bajee Rao's Court. The hopes which were entertained on this head have at length been dissipiated (sic) (dissipated), by the departure from Bithoor of Balkrishen Baboo Rao, the Agent who had been deputed to Bajee Rao's Court, without obtaining the object in view.

2. As long as I thought there was any prospect of effecting so desirable an object as placing the widow and daughter under the protection of their relation, I did not press the necessity of a further reduction of the establishment and disposal of the property together with the elephants and horses, as they would have found an unfavourable sale, and the sinking of the sum which was necessary for maintaing the establishment two or three months longer, would make no material alteration in their state of affairs ; and as such extreme reluctance was shown to dispose of any part of the property, I thought it preferable to wait the result of the deputation sent to Bithoor as in the event of its being successful a sale of any part of the property even might have been dispensed with.

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3. These hopes having vanished, I again urged on the friends of the widow and daughter the necessary (sic) (necessity) of an immediate disposal of the elephants and horses in the first place as the expense of maintaining them was very great, and very uselessly incurred, I have not however succeeded in overcoming their objections, that it is contrary to the usage of Mahratta Chiefs, and derogatory to the dignity of the family to dispose of any animals for the sake of profit. If the animals must be got rid of, they had rather, they say, given them away than sell them and, indeed it would be better that they were given away, than kept up to eat off their heads, and absorb by their keep, the substance which is left, from which, the widow and daughter, if thrown upon their own resources, are to look for their own support. It may readily be supposed, that great aversion will be shown to a sale of the property but I am not aware that there is any real or substantial objection, beyond native prejudice, to the cattle being sold.

4. As mentioned in my last letter, several of the inferior mares and horses have been disposed of. The remaining, with the elephants would not probably find a ready sale except at very inferior prices, and I should consider they would not bring more than one third the sum at which they were valued in the list, which accompanied my letter of the 31st August.

5. As communicated in my letter of the 2nd November last, I addressed the Resident at Gwalior on the subject of these animals, but not having received any reply, I have been deterred from sending them to that place, having led to conclude there was no prospect of receiving any aid from that quarter.

6. Under these circumstances it is necessary that these affairs should be finally arranged and I beg to be

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favoured with the orders of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council. If His Honour is of opinion that the elephants, horses and mares and other property should be sold whether the friends desire it or not, I beg to be authorized to dispose of them to the best advantage, that the amount of the sale proceeds may be invested in the Government funds. The amount which might be available for this purpose, would probably not exceed a sum, which after satisfying all claims due against the estate would yield an annual income of more than six or seven thousand rupees which will fall very short of what was contemplated by the late Agent as intimated in his letter of the 3rd May last.

7. Should the friends of the young widow and daughter view such a measure as the sale of the property as derogatory to the character of the family, and injurious to their interest, and be of opinion that they can invest the property or dispose of it, more advantageously, if left to their management, it may admit of a question, how such a measure would be expedient?

8. It would appear from the late Agent's letter of the 3rd May last, that the widow desired that the property might be made over to her while the daughter or her friends desired it might be kept under the Agent's charge, until they both (daughter and widow) became of age. This would certainly have been the preferable measure, had they the means of subsistence independent of the property. To make over the property now, to the heirs, would be attended with difficulty as to the division which should be made. On the other hand, to dispose of it against their wishes in order to create a fund which shall not be adequate to supporting them in the manner contemplated by the late Agent will be an arduous and ungracious duty but

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this should not be any obstacle to its adoption if this is held the most conducive to the interests of the heirs.

9. The relations and dependents of the family are numerous and I am informed that the young husband of the daughter is not possessed of any property, nor has he any expectations from any quarter.

10. It appears from the late Agent's letter of the 3rd May last, that the widow is considered entitled by the *Shasters* to the whole property from which she is to make a provision for the daughter, but in the event of the daughter having a son born to her hereafter, the son will be entitled to the property with the exception of a moderate portion sufficient for the widow's maintenance, but as stated above the annual income which may be available by sale of the property may not exceed six or seven thousand rupees.

11. I beg to annex a statement of the saleable property with the computed value. By computed value I would mean the sum the articles may possibly sell for, as sale of such articles is very dull.

Elephants and Horses ...	25,000
Jewels including those received from Poona ...	1,30,000
Gold and Silver articles ...	75,000

12. In the estimate given in my letter of the 31st August last, the articles are valued much higher but it included the whole of the articles, most of which had been valued by the family at the price given for them. Besides a very large proportion of the jewels were subsequently made over to the widow and daughter as reported in my letter

Jewels appraised at Benares	2,11,950
Elephants and Horses valued by family ...	77,610
Gold articles valued by family ...	48,432
Silver articles valued by family ...	35,822

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of the 31st August and some of the gold and silver articles had been expended.

13. The jewels estimated at Rs. 1,30,000 are those under seal, and are independent of those in possession of the young ladies, which according to the estimate first taken may be equal to eighty or ninety thousand rupees, but if now sold, might not yield more than fifty thousand for there is this difference or fluctuation between the present and former valuation or nearly so.

63. G. Mainwaring, Officiating Agent to Governor General to C. E. Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 28th April, 1834.

With reference to your letter under date the 20th ultimo instructing me to dispose of the property, belonging to the family of the late Chimna Appa, I have the honour to forward herewith, letters in Persian and English to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General from Kaberee Bae the widow of the late Chieftain.

2. I beg to state that I have been informed of the purport of these letters, and to explain for the information of His Honour in Council that on the receipt of your letter under acknowledgement I sent for Divakur Bhutta, the maternal uncle and Chief Agent of the widow and explained to him the contents of it.

3. He expressed great dissatisfaction at the same, and said he was sure the widow and daughter would not be induced to allow of their property being disposed of, that it would be incurring disgrace without benefit, as the proceeds would be quite inadequate for their support.

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4. Since that time I have had several interviews with him, and I have endeavoured to convince the widow, that the measures proposed by Government could not in any view be looked upon as entoiling disgrace on her and I used such arguments as I considered most likely to remove such an impression from her mind, I even ventured to assure the Agent that if it was found that the proceeds were really insufficient for their support, that I would forward a representation of the fact for the consideration and orders of Government.

5. I am sorry to say, however, all argument on my part was ineffectual, as not only Divakur Bhutta, but the whole family seem decidedly resolved not to consent to the measure, the former indeed informed me that if a sale was made against their consent, that the widow was resolved not to avail herself of the proceeds, but rather subsist on charity than do so.

6. Under such circumstances I have deemed it most proper to defer carrying into effect the instruction conveyed in your letter for the disposal of the property until the receipt of further orders, the procrastination can only add to the already calamitous distress of the family. All available resources have long since been expensed, and for the last twelve months they have been subsisting on credit, and now, I understand that resource is also failing them ; their expenses are still heavy, amounting for some time past to 2,700 Rs. per mensem, and I have not been able to prevail upon them to reduce this scale.

7. The widow and family evidently rest their hopes of support from Government on the tenor of the letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Swinton, dated the 9th of July, 1832, to the address of Mr. Secretary, Macnaghten, copy of which was forwarded to Mr. Brooke's address on the

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30th of that month, with the purport of which they appeared to be perfectly acquainted.

8. All hopes of protection for the family from their relatives or from the court at Gwalior seem to be at an end, and if it should be resolved on to dispose of the property, against their consent, I am informed, and am myself of opinion, that the proceeds of a forced sale would fall very far short of the amount computed by Mr. Gorton, in his letters of the 10th and 15th ultimo; while the claims now existing against the family here and at Poona will probably be not much below a lac of rupees, the validity however, of a great portion of these, made by the dependents of the family, is I am told very questionable. Many who now bring forward claims having received advances previous to the demise of Chimna Appa, which remain unaccounted for.

9. Should it be deemed expedient to grant stipends for the support of the widow and daughter, I beg respectfully to suggest that the first condition shall be the immediate relinquishment on their part of the cattles, elephants and horses to the Agent to the Governor General, and that instructions be issued for a prompt disposal of the same with the view of meeting with the proceeds such claims as may appear inquestionably just, such as advances made for the current expenses for the past year, house rent and servant's wages. Secondly that the stipends should be made answerable by stoppages in due proportion with reference to the respective amounts for the liquidation of such further claims as may remain, and after due investigation be pronounced equitable; the jewels under such circumstances might perhaps be restored to them.

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10. Should it not be considered expedient to comply with their wishes, their desire would seem to be that the property be restored to them, and that they may be permitted to go their way, to this latter proposition a prominent objection appears in the opposition that would assuredly be made to it by the creditors here, and the consequent probable disgrace that would be cast upon them by process of arrest, or attachment of property for it has already been stated that they will not of their own accord dispose of any portion of it with the view of meeting the claims of their creditors as the conflicting circumstances above detailed must necessarily render the mode of procedure, if left discretionary, very perplexing and as delay must add materially to the difficulties, I trust I may be honoured with early and specific instructions for my guidance.

70. G. Mainwaring, Officiating Agent to Governor General to C. E Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 17th June, 1834.

With reference to the instructions conveyed in your letter under date the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, that I have made over the whole of the effects of the late Chimna Appah, to Mahadeo Punth the paternal uncle of the widow.

2. By the Hindoo Law, in the event, the husband's family declining to undertake the trust, the guardianship of the widow rests in her own family, among whom the father has precedence ; in the event, however, of his being in any way disqualified, the trust descends to her brothers, and next to the paternal uncle.

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3. On the receipt of your instructions, above adverted to, I sent for Govind Bhutta to explain to him the determination of Government, and to satisfy myself respecting his capacity, of which I entertained some doubts.

4. He was accompanied on this occasion, as also at a subsequent visit by Ram Krishen the son of Ram Chunder Tewari, formerly in the employ of the late Chimna Appah, and who, I am informed, was discharged for misconduct in the life time of that Chieftain, Govind Bhutta appeared to be entirely in the hands of this Ram Krishen, who endeavoured to prevent the old man from speaking at all in my presence, indeed at the last visit he remained totally silent, Ram Krishen affirming that he was ignorant of the Hindostanee language ; tho' at former visits, whatever I addressed to him in Hindostanee, was repeated to him in the same language in a louder tone by Ram Krishen, and Govind Bhutta shortly replied, in Hindostanee ; the tenor of his replies, and his demeanour altogether at his two last visits, convinced me that the old man was on the verge of imbecility.

5. The father being thus in my opinion, disqualified for the trust, and the brothers being underage, the eldest as stated by Ram Krishen himself, being only sixteen ; I, with concurrence of the widow, made over the property to the paternal uncle, Mahadeo Punth ; her maternal uncle Divakur Bhutta, who for some time past, has had the entire management of the family was present and gave his acknowledgement that the property was precisely as made over to me in his presence by Mr. Gorton.

6. At an interview which I had with the widow previously to making over the property, she voluntarily expressed to me her entire satisfaction at the effects being

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made over to Mahadeo Punth, and told me it was not her desire that her father should in any way interfere in her affairs ; though stated to be only 12 years of age, she appeared to be possessed of much intelligence, and to understand perfectly the nature of the transaction about to take place.

7. By the Hindoo Law, the daughter has no claim to a share of the property left, but is entitled to her maintenance without specification of amount, this the widow, and Guardian promised she should receive, suitably to her condition, and the means afforded.

8. I have deemed it proper to explain at length my reason for excluding the father, Govind Bhutta, from the trust of the property as Ram Krishen, who is no relation of the parties, was extremely loud in his remonstrances, urging that neither my predecessors or myself could be competent to judge of the fitness of Govind Bhutta, as the latter could not speak Hindostanee, or we Marhattas ; this assertion, however, is only a ruse lately thought of, and adopted ; for I myself at a former interview, heard him addressed several times and reply to observations in that language.

9. The late Mr. Brooke found the father to be incompetent to manage the affairs of the widow, and removed him in consequence from the charge of them. In his letter of the 3rd May, 1833, to the address of Mr. Macnaghten, he designates the father of the widow "a very weak man," and Mr. Gorton in the 12 paragraph of his report to Mr. Macnaghten's address, dated the 31st of August last, expresses his opinion respecting Govind Bhutta in the following strong terms :—

"The father I have had two or three interviews with, but, as observed by the late Agent, he appears to be a

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man of extremely weak intellect and totally unqualified to be entrusted with the management of affairs, in their present state, or had he been competent to superintend the interest of his daughter, the state of affairs, would not have been so unsatisfactory as they are at present."

I need hardly add that the present state of affairs will particularly need a strong minded man to conduct them, for besides making proper provision from the effects for the widow and daughter, he will have to meet numerous claims on the estate of doubtful validity, and very possibly to encounter and defend actions at Law on the same account. Mahadeo Punth appears to be a plain spoken, sensible man ; and moreover he wlll have the assistance of Divakur Bhutta the maternal uncle ; an advantage which would not have been available by the father, Ram Krishen having on his part, refused to act in concert with Divakur Bhutta.

10. Under the above circumstances I trust His Honour in Council will approve of the course I have pursued.

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Family Domains of the Raja of Banaras

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FAMILY DOMAINS OF THE RAJA OF BANARAS

71. G. Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government to the Board of Commissioners, dated Fort William, the 10th September, 1811.

I am directed by His Excellency the Vice-President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you dated the 9th ultimo with its enclosures respecting the *Pergunnahs* of Kole Asla and Mujwah.

KOLE ASLA.

2. As noticed in your letter, the rights of the Rajah of Benares are precisely the same under the orders of Government of 18th September, 1810 and the 14th November, 1805 as were enjoyed by Sheo Pursun Sing. That person appears to have held the *Pergunnah* at an *Istemrary Jumma* of Rupees 72,701. The Settlement concluded with the village Zemindars, in conformity to the general regulations amounts to Rupees 91,361. Consequently the Rajah is entitled to the difference between those two sums, or Rupees 18,660. That calculation is made on the supposition that the settlement of the whole of the *Pergunnah* was concluded with the village Zemindars or actual proprietors of the soil. It being presumable however that the settlement of a part of the *Pergunnah* was concluded with farmers, a resettlement should be made of such lands on the decease of the farmers respectively when the *Istemrardar* will be entitled to any increase of Revenue which may be obtained by means of such resettlement or to the benefit of engaging for them himself.

3. The rights of the *Istemrardar* being thus defined cannot be material to him whether he collects the fixed assessment from the village Zemindars and reserves to himself the difference between the amount so realized and

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the *Istemrary Jumma*, or whether he receives the amount from Government. On the principles now established with respect to the receipt of the public Revenue the Vice-President in Council considers it in every respect preferable that the Revenue should be paid by the village Zemindars directly into the public Treasury whence the sum above stated of Rupees 18,660 is to be issued annually to the Rajah together with any increase which may arise from the causes noticed in the latter part of the preceding paragraph.

4. The Vice President in Council does not discern any substantial grounds for the admission of the claims of the mother or brother of Sheo Pursun Sing to the above mentioned *Pergunnah*. It is admitted that the *Istemrary Grant* was made in favour of that person exclusively of that consideration, the arrangement first made with the widow of Rajah Bulwunt Sing and more recently with the present Rajah of Benares must preclude Government from complying with their application. They are however at liberty to institute suits, should they judge proper, against Government for the recovery of the lands when an opportunity should be of course afforded to the Rajah of Benares of defending the rights which he has acquired in the *Pergunnah*.

NARAINPORE TOOTWAREE.

MUSOULEE &CA CHURAPLEE AND MUNSOUR.

5. Exclusively of the *Pergunnah* of Kole Asla and the value of certain houses the Mehals here specified are likewise claimed by the family of the late Ajaib Sing. As observed by you the claim of Kaumtah Sing the youngest son of Baboo Ajaib Sing to the *Jaguer* (sic) (*Jagheer*) of Gowur and Hussenpore is by the nature of the grant wholly inadmissible; and it appears very doubtful

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whether the family can establish any legal title to any part of the remaining property. But as the Vice-President in Council would be disposed to extend to them any indulgence which could with propriety be granted, he is desirous of obtaining more particular information respecting the mode in which the settlement of those several places has been formed, in order that he may be enabled to judge whether it be practicable to make any provision for the family by those means. You are accordingly desired to furnish the necessary information accompanied with your own statements on the subject for the further orders of Government.

MUJWAH.

The rights acquired by the Rajah of Benares in this *Pergunnah*, appear to be Mujwah Khas as noticed in the 6th paragraph of your letter ; three Estates on payment (as stated by you) of the balance due from them, and the lands comprised in five farms which had expired with the decease of the lessees.

7. Exclusive of the above the Vice President in Council considers the Rajah entitled to any lands still held in farm ; the leases of which may hereafter revert to Government, subject of course to the payment of a proper assessment.

8. As observed by you it is probable that these rights combined with the considerable advantage which the Rajah has already derived from the Tehseeldarry Commission will be a full equivalent for the purchase money paid by the Rajah for the rights and interest of Phulwaun Sing in the *Pergunnah* in question. At all events as the continuance of this Tehseeldarry Commission was never guaranteed by Government beyond the year 1216 *Fussly*,

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the Rajah must be considered to have purchased those rights at his own risk and no obligation can exist on Government to idemnify him for any loss, should any have been actually sustained by him.

72. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to C. S. Metcalfe, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 25th July, 1819.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of April last with its enclosure, relative to the jurisdiction excercised by the Rajah of Benares in all matters connected with the Revenue in *Jagheer Mehals* belonging(?) him and directing me to ascertain whether the Rajah would voluntarily consent to an arrangement for subjecting those *Mehals* to the same Judicial authorities in all cases, as the rest of Benares, or to the adoption of any other measure for the effectual remedy of the evils arising from the present exercise of the Rajah's authority in matters relating to the Revenue.

2. I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General that having communicated to the Rajah the orders of Government, he expressed himself highly sensible of the attention manifested towards him in the opportunity afforded him of stating his sentiments on a subject in which he considered his honour and dignity so much concerned.

3. The Rajah desired me to state that the powers he has been vested within his *Jagheer* lands have ever been considered by him as the greatest mark of the favour of Government, on which account independent of his own personal interest, he has ever deemed it his duty to be

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particularly attentive to the rights of every individual under his jurisdiction ; as a proof of which he assured me that there has been a considerable increase of inhabitants and improvement in cultivation of late years and that he therefore hopes no alteration will take place in his *Jagheer* lands, as any deviation could not fail of being injurious to his character. He also observed that individuals under his jurisdiction, if dissatisfied with his decisions, in such cases as come before him are at liberty to appeal under the Regulations, to the Collector, and ultimately to the Governor General in Council, that in fact therefore their rights are as much protected as those of other individuals in the Province. The Rajah alluded to numbers in Boondelkhund who were not so much entitled as himself to the favor of Government, who are nevertheless considered as independent Chiefs, and out of the reach of the courts, this he hoped would be taken into consideration and that he should not have to experience the mortification of suffering in his dignity.

4. In regard to the *Faujdari* he observed that the courts have as much controul (sic) (control) and authority in his *Jagheer lands* as is exercised in other parts of the Province, that in consequence of the indulgence granted him during Lord Minto's Government, he had recommended persons to act as *Police Daroghas* on his *Jagheer lands* but that such *Daroghas* have been entirely under the authority of the Magistrate and removable from offices whenever by their conduct they may have been deemed unfit for these situations.

5. That for the foregoing reasons he should feel greatly hurt if any alteration were made in the tenure by which he has held his *Jagheer lands*, having since the death of his father which took place two months after the conclusion of the treaty with Mr. Duncan, exercised the powers which his father was vested with by that treaty.

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6. The Rajah informed me that the cases of the persons whose petitions gave rise to Mr. Smith's letter of the 19th December, 1818 were tried and decided against them by the Collector on the 5th of November, 1818 and showed me the Collector's Proceedings of that date.

73. Petition of Rajah Ooditnarayan Singh, Rajah of Benares to the Right Hon'ble Lord W. C. Bentinck, dated Benares, the 24th September, 1833.

That your Petitioner has already in several petitions represented his other grievances to your Lordship, it is unnecessary, therefore, to recapitulate them here. But several orders have been recently issued by the Board of Revenue at Allahabad which are of such a nature, that it has become extremely difficult to collect the revenues of your Petitioner's Estates in *pergunnahs* Bhuddoee and Gungapoor, and are the cause of much embarrassment and great detriment to him. Your Petitioner has none to look to for relief besides your Lordship, and he indulges the hope, that you will be so good as to take the contents of the present petition into serious consideration and pass such orders, with a view to the obtainment by your Petitioner of his right, in the cases therein alluded to, as may be compatible with justice.

2. When Mr. Gorton was Superintendent, it was his practice to order the Moonsiffs of Bhuddoee and Gungapoor to distrain and bring to sale the gardens and trees of defaulters on account of arrears of revenue. From an apprehension of these measures being resorted to, the *malgoozars* used to pay in their rents regularly. The Board have now prohibited the practice which encourages the *malgoozars* to withhold payment of your Petitioner's revenues for the following reasons.—

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First.—Because gardens and trees are the only property of any value possessed by them.

Secondly.—They have no Zemindary right whatever, that they should be afraid of being divested of it, but are on the contrary convinced, that when the Deputy Superintendent and Board shall shortly hence inquire into their cases, they will be proved to be mere *kashtkars* and *teekadars* and consequently be liable to be ejected from their tenures. They therefore think of turning the *malgoozary* due from them to their own advantage, by withholding it now.

Thirdly.—Confinement in the Dewanny Jail, by order of the Deputy Superintendent is no punishment to people of such characters, (an alternative which continues to be adopted). They rather desire it as they have their diet provided them; and your Petitioner is subjected to a still greater loss by having to incur the expence of it. The consequence of this state of things is that Rs. 4,36,436-As. 8 and 6 pie are due to your Petitioner from the *Malgoozars* in Bhuddoee agreeably to the *jumma* of 1230 besides 8,48,828 Rupees, 14 annas and 6 pie which are due from them on account of the increased *jumma* of 1231, the collection of which the Government have ordered to be suspended making in all 12,85,265 Rs. 7 as. and Rs. 67,882, 14 as. and 6 pie which are due from the *Malgoozars* of Gungapoor according to the *jumma* in their *Kubbool-euts.*

3. The Deputy Superintendent perhaps imagines that the non collection of your Petitioner's revenues is owing to the unfitness of his Tuhsildars. In the first place it would be against the interest of your Petitioner to employ disqualified persons in that capacity In the next the whole of the *malgoozary* in Gungapoor used to be formerly collected by the present Tuhsildars according to the *Kubbooleuts* of the *malgoozars* and the *Jumma* and *Kubbooleuts* are still

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the same. In the third place the *Jumma* in Bhuddoee was more in the *Fussily* years 1231, 1232, 1233 and 1234 than in 1230, yet your Petitioner's Tuhsildars collected the *malgoozary* without difficulty, and now that agreeably to the orders of Government it is demanded according to the *jumma* of 1230 which is much lighter than that of the years mentioned, still it cannot be realized. These arrears of revenue are therefore to be attributed in a great measure to the orders of the Sudder Board, directing gardens and trees not to be attached or sold, and not to the unfitness of your Petitioner's Tuhsildars. There are other similar orders of the Board and Deputy Superintendent, which encourage the *malgoozars* to withhold payment of your Petitioner's revenues, and which he will bring to your Lordship's notice hereafter. In the Province of Benares, the gardens and trees of defaulters are distrained and sold on account of arrears of revenue. Your Petitioner begs that a report of this fact may be called for, from the Judges of the Districts comprised in that Province, and from Mr. Commissioner Gorton, and if it should prove to be well founded that the Deputy Superintendent may be directed to authorize the Moonsiffs of Bhuddoee and Gungapoor to have recourse to the same mode of procedure when requisite.

4. The Government have ordered that the collection of the increase which was made in the assessment of Bhuddoee in 1831 should be postponed till the completion of the settlement now in progress there, and that in the meantime, the revenues should be collected according to the assessment which existed in 1230. It follows that no reduction can take place in this assessment and yet the orders issued by the Board will be attended with that consequence, for there are gardens in Bhuddoee, the revenue of which is included in the assessment of 1230 and has for many years been enjoyed by your Petitioner.

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The Board have however granted the *Malgoozars* a deduction up to 1240 of Rupees 25,826-15 as. on account of the revenue of these gardens and instructed your Petitioner to institute a regular suit for it. They do not belong to the *Malgoozars* as they were planted by persons who died heirless. The orders of the Board indeed have the effect of entirely depriving your Petitioner of this right of his. He is therefore hopeful, that your Lordship will be pleased to issue orders allowing him to realize the revenues of the gardens in question from the *Malgoozars* leaving it to them to institute a regular suit if they choose to do so.

5. As the *jumma* specified in the *Pottahs* which were originally granted to the Zemindars in the Province of Benares, was subsequently declared by Government to be perpetual and which of consequence remains so : in like manner since that of 1230 in Bhuddoee has been ordered by them to be charged till a new settlement is formed, (i) it should be so till then. The *Malgoozars* in the Province of Benares appoint *Gooraits* (or watchmen) in pursuance of orders from the *Foujdarry* Courts and pay their allowance from their own *Towfeer* (or profits) without receiving any deduction on that account from the Government revenue. It is therefore just that this principle should be held equally applicable to the *Malgoozars* of Bhuddoee and on the 4th October, 1827. Mr. William Wilberfore Bird clearly recorded his opinion to that effect, and issued orders accordingly which remained in force till the present orders of the Board. Section 5, Clause 1, Regulation 7, 1828 too enacts, that all Regulations and orders relating to assessment which are inforce in the Province of Benares should be so likewise in Bhuddoee. Your Petitioner respectfully submits, whether it is just, that of all *Malgoozars* in the 96 *Pergunnahs* of that Province, those of Bhuddoee

(i) Vide Para. 4.

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alone should be exempted from bearing this expence. The Board have resolved that they shall not defray it, and the Deputy Superintendent has accordingly directed Rupees 54,444, 5 as. and 9 pie upto the present period which has reduced the *jumma* of 1230. It remains to be seen how much the remission will amount to in future. Your Petitioner entreats that the Deputy Superintendent be directed not to deduct the allowance of the *Gooraits* from your Petitioner's revenues but to order the *Malgoozars* to pay it from their own *Towfeer* and to pay your Petitioner's revenues conformably to the *jumma* of 1230.

6. It is clearly enacted in Section 21, Regulation 7, 1828, that in receiving, trying and determining suits, the native Commissioners of your Petitioner's Estates shall be guided by the rules contained in Regulation 23, 1814 and according to this Regulation fees are taken from the plaintiffs on the institution of suits before the *Moonsiffs* of the *Zillah* and City Courts. As this is the case, it becomes just that fees should be allowed to be demanded in complaints received by the *Moonsiffs* of *Pergunnahs* Bhuddoee and Gungapoor. But the Board do not permit this, (?) will lead to the following ill consequences.

Firstly. Plaintiffs prior to instituting suits in the courts of your Petitioner's *Moonsiffs*, do not consider whether their claims are just or not for they are not subject to any expence. They write their petitions of plaint on plain paper, file them, go home, and for years neglect to proceed in them. The case therefore pending in Bhuddoee exceed those of any *Zillah* although your Petitioner has continued to add to the number of *Moonsiffs* with the approbation of the Deputy Superintendent, still the cases on their files are progressively augmenting. If fees were taken from plaintiffs, they would reflect well whether their claims were just or otherwise before they complained, and

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of consequence there would not be so many suits instituted.

Secondly. Several thousand Rupees are annually paid by your Petitioner to the *Moonsiffs* and their *Umlahs* in Bhuddoee and Gungapoor, but their time is only wasted by reason of just and unjust complaints being indiscriminately preferred and your Petitioner sustains a pecuniary loss, contrary to the intention of Government. He therefore prays that he may be allowed to demand fees from the Plaintiffs on the institution of suits before his *Moonsiffs*, and to receive the same into his Treasury.

7. The custom prevalent all over the country is, that the proprietor of such land as is assumed for the construction &ca of roads, obtain a deduction of its rents from the Government revenue, and that he grants a proportional deduction to the *Kashtkars*. Your Petitioner ought therefore to receive a deduction of such rent from Government, and he should grant a proportionate one first to the *Kashtkars*, and next to the *Malgoozars*. But the Deputy Superintendent according to the orders of the Board grants a deduction on account of land assumed for roads to the *Malgoozars* without making any enquiry whether they have granted any to the *Kashtkars*, to which deduction the *Kashtkars* are the prior claimants. The Deputy Superintendent has upto the present period granted a deduction to *Malgoozars* on account of such land to a great amount. Such has been the advantage to many of the *Malgoozars* by this system, that having received a deduction for the land in question for several years past *atonce*, they have not had to pay your Petitioner the *Malgoozary* of a whole year owing to the *Malgoozary* and the deduction having amounted to equal sums ; and in some cases, there has even been a balance in their favour, while they have not granted the *Kashtkars* any deduction,

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but have continued to take the entire rent from them. The *Malgoozars*, (as already remarked) have no proprietary right, so that should they at the formation of the settlement now in progress be ejected, (as they doubtlessly will) by the Board and Deputy Superintendent (leaving alone the revenues of your Petitioner, which are placed in jeopardy, as stated in paragraph 2nd, clause 2nd), the poor *Kashtkars* will be great losers, by reason of not having received that deduction, which of right belongs to them in the first instance. In short the *Malgoozars* trample on the rights of *Kashtkars*. They grant them no deduction on account of ground assumed for roads, and forcibly collect the entire rent from them. Your Petitioner is convinced that the whole of the *Kashtkars* will be ruined, and as they are poor and cannot quit their home and cultivation for the purpose of complaining in the Court, they will be harrassed and abscond, and your Petitioner's Estates will become desolate. Your Petitioner is therefore hopeful that the *Kashtkars* will be allowed deductions on account of land assumed for roads through *him*, as he is the proprietor of the land, and that the *Malgoozars* be not allowed any deduction without enquiry being first made, whether the *Kashtkars* have any or not.

74. G. Mainwaring, Officiating Agent to the Governor General to C. Macsween, Secretary to Government of Agra in the Political Department, Allahabad, dated Benares, the 20th April, 1835.

In continuation of my letter to your address under date the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit two Persian Memorials in original, to the address of the Honorable the Governor of Agra, with English transcripts

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of the same, one from Ishereepershaud Narain Singh, the adopted son and heir of the late Rajah Oodit Narain Singh, and the other from the mother, widow and brothers of the late Rajah.

2. The young man himself, and the whole of the family are desirous that the management of the estate and of the affairs generally should be left to his own conduct, assisted by his father Baboo Pursidh Narain.

3. Baboo Pursidh Narain is a well informed man and has an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the family, public as well as domestic. Considerable trust having been reposed on him by the late Rajah, and he has a natural interest in promoting the welfare of his son, who tho' rather backward in his education, appears to be clever and intelligent. ; I consequently beg to recommend that the wishes of the family may in this respect meet with the favourable attention of His Honor the Governor of Agra.

4. On the occasion of the acknowledgement of the succession to the title and zemindary of the late Rajah Oodit Narain letters of condolence were transmitted and *Khilauts* and *Sunnud* of Investiture were granted by government. I take the liberty of annexing copies of the instructions addressed to the Acting Resident at Benares on that occurrence, as also copies of the letters of condolence, and I beg to add that the family are particularly solicitous to meet with the same degree of consideration on the present occasion.

75. G. Mainwaring, Officiating Agent to the Governor General to C. Macsween, Secretary to the Government of Agra in the Revenue Department, Allahabad, dated Benares, the 18th September, 1835.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2,140 under date the 10th of June last,

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directing me to ascertain and report whether the Rajah of Benares had any, and what objections to the whole of his estate becoming hereafter subject in common with all other estates, to the Laws and Regulations in force in the Province of Benares ; and if so, to obtain from him for the consideration of Government a written statement of his objections.

2. I beg to inform you that on the receipt of your letter I wrote to the Rajah on the subject and sent for Baboo Pursidh Narain and explained to him the purport of it.

3. Baboo Pursidh Narain begged to defer giving any reply till after the young Rajah had obtained his *Sunnud* and *Khilaut* of Investiture which were presented to him on the 18th ultimo.

4. Since that period I have received two communications from the Rajah on the subject of the proposition contained in your letter, but in neither of them did he confine himself to the simple question and answer, they both contained a string of propositions on his own part, and conditions, on compliance with which, he stated he would not object to the introduction into his estate of the Regulations inforce in the Province of Benares.

5. As the replies appeared to me to be foreign from the object conveyed in your letter, and in fact as they were in themselves a contradiction, as a compliance with the terms proposed by him would render a legislature enactment, applicable only to his Zemindary requisite, I did not conceive myself justified in transmitting them, but again sent for the Baboo and also for the young Rajah Ishereepershaud Narain Sing, and took much trouble to obtain a distinct reply to the query contained in your letter, this they both endeavoured to evade. The Baboo urging that the late Rajah Oodit Narain Sing had stated

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his wishes at length in a petition to His Honor the Governor of Agra, and if they now said they did not agree to, in the introduction of the Regulations inforce for the Province of Benares, it might be inferred that they were satisfied with the existing Regulations applicable to the Rajah's Zemindary which thay were not, chiefly, as far as I could learn from there being no appeal from the decision of the Superintendent and Sudder Board of Revenue.

6. The young Rajah at length stated that the reply to a similar query conveyed in the late Mr. Brooke's letter to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Political Department under date the 25th of July, 1819 had been explained to him and that he begged I would refer to it in my reply to your letter ; that he confided his interest and his dignity with every confidence to the wish of Government, that he felt most grateful for the kind consideration he had hitherto experienced, and that if it was still the wish of Government to subject his estate to the Regulations inforce for the Province of Benares that he hoped he might be permitted to submit in the form of a petition his wishes relative to all matters connected with the Revenue of his estate in the same manner as had been recently done by the late Rajah.

76. G. Mainwaring, Agent to the Governor General to H. Torrens, Deputy Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General in the Political Department, dated Benares, the 27th July, 1838.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 26th, under dated the 16th ultimo with its accompaniments, relative to the *Sayur* Revenue of the Talgurh of Nowgurh and the alleged want of cooperation on the part of the Rajah of Benares with the local officers of Government.

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2. Regarding the first subject, I shall have the honor of submitting a report as soon as I receive a reply to a reference I have made to the Superintendent of the Rajah's Domains, and from a communication I have had with the Rajah, I have reason to believe it will be satisfactory ; the Rajah atonce informed me that rather than any injury or oppression should accrue to the poorer orders, he would readily relinquish all claim to the collection of the Revenue in dispute.

3. With respect to Mr. Woodcock's repeated charges of misconduct on the part of the Rajah of Benares in matters connected with the Police, though not especially called upon to do so, I feel myself in common justice to the Rajah of Benares bound to state my firm conviction that the character of the young Rajah has been, in the matter in question, most unfairly reported on by Mr. Woodcock. The only fact, indeed, of misconduct adduced by Mr. Woodcock, is conveyed in the 5th paragraph of the same report, *vizt* (adverting to requisitions made to the Rajah for the apprehension of offenders) that the last person apprehended in the former case, was living in the very precincts of the Rajah's Palace at Ramnuggur. From the above statement, would it not be supposed that the offender had been screened by the Rajah, and discovered and apprehended by the Police ? On the contrary, the Rajah evinced by his conduct on that occasion not only an earnest desire to secure the man and deliver him into the hands of justice, but shewed great discretion in his mode of doing so, immediately he got information of the man's having taken refuge in the bazar at Ramnuggur, instead of attempting to seize him with his own men, which might have led to bloodshed, or giving open intimation to the Police, of which the man might have got intimation, and thereby have effected his escape. The Rajah sent his Dewan to me to inform me of the man's

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being there, and begging that I would send a private note to the Magistrate of Benares to depute Police Officers immediately with the bearer who would point out the offender. This was done, and the man was apprehended in the course of two hours afterwards, that this act should have been brought up in judgment against the Rajah sufficiently I think proves that the character of the young Rajah has, at least, been uncharitably reported by Mr. Woodcock.

4. There is much more in this and in Mr. Woodcock's previous reports unfavourable towards the Rajah, but I cannot find that Mr. Woodcock is borne out in his assertions in any way beyond the fact of the failure of the Rajah to produce sundry Delinquents demanded of him; if such, however, be admitted as a proof of culpability, the Magistrate of Mirzapoor must, in common, I believe with every Police Functionary in the country, plead guilty to very many returns of "now est inventus" in cases of high crimes and misdemeanors.

5. I confess I was sorry to find Mr. Woodcock's charges against the Rajah of Benares, so supported by the Officiating Commissioner, because I firmly believe them to be greatly exaggerated if not altogether unfounded; Mr. Smith has declared that the Rajah "has rendered himself justly obnoxious to these charges" and that, regardless of consequences, and relying, probably, on a continuation of that forbearance and indulgent treatment which has uniformly been shown towards his family, he unhappily, evinces little disposition to do any thing but thwart the Magistrate and his subordinates in the exercise of their official functions and finally Mr. Smith considers him so incorrigible, that as a denier, resort, he leaves it to Government to determine on the best mode of making an impression on him.

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6. Knowing, intimately as I do from constant intercourse, the real feelings of the young Rajah towards the British Government, and having a through (sic) (thorough) conviction of his honest desire to support, instead of to thwart its Officers ; I cannot but consider Mr. Smith's, iteration of Mr. Woodcock's unsupported charges, to be the most cruel towards the Rajah, by whom I know they are deeply felt, and I trust they may not, without substantiation, be allowed to remain in record against one, admitted by Mr Smith himself, to be in other respects, a good and loyal subject.

7. The Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares extend into the District of Benares and he is besides an extensive Landholder in the Districts of Benares, Jounpoor and Ghazeepoor, I beg to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General copies of my letters to the Magistrates of those Districts and copies of the replies from those Officers as noted in the margin (1) they will, perhaps be admitted as consecutive proofs of the correctness of my belief, that the charges advanced against the Rajah have been made unadvisedly.

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(1). (i) Letter to the Acting Magistrate of Benares, dated 3rd July, 1838.

(ii) Letter to the Magistrate, Jounpoor, dated 18th July, 1838.

(iii) Letter to the Magistrate, Ghazeepoor, dated 18th July, 1838.

(iv) Letter from the Acting Magistrate, Ghazeepoor, dated 19th July, 1838.

(v) Letter from the Magistrate, Jounpoor, dated 21st July, 1838.

(vi) Letter from the Acting Magistrate, Benares, dated 24th July, 1838.

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77. G. Mainwaring, Agent to the Governor General to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in the Political Department, dated Benares, the 30th August, 1838.

With reference to Mr. Deputy Secretary Torrens's letter, No. 26, under date the 16th of June last on the subject of the *Sayur* Revenue of the Talgurh of Nowgurh and to the 2nd paragraph of my letter No. 188, to that Gentleman's address dated the 27th of July; but I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad to the address of the Deputy Superintendent of the Rajah's Domains, sent to me by that Officer in reply to my application to him for information relative to the conflicting claims of the Gurwars and the Rajah of Benares to the *Sayur* Revenue of Talgurh of Nowgurh. Under the circumstances setforth in Mr. Elliott's letter, I have deemed it proper to refrain from submitting my report, (which would necessarily be imperfect without the information requested from the Offg. Deputy Superintendent's office) pending the receipt of further orders.

78. H. H. Thomas, Agent to the Governor General to T. A. Maddock, Officiating Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor General in the Political Department, dated Benares, the 19th December, 1839.

I have the honor to transmit for the indulgent consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor General, a memorial from the Rajah of Benares to the address of His Lordship.

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In support of the Rajah's statement set forth in his memorial, I beg leave to bring to the recollection of His Lordship that on the expulsion of the late Rajah Cheyt Singh in 1781, the whole of the Raj of Benares was granted in perpetuity to Rajah Mahip Narayan Singh, the Grand Father of the present Rajah, and the *Sunnud* and *Pottah* with the *Kistbundy* annexed to it were bestowed on him by the late Mr. Hastings the then Governor General, which were subsequently given up by the said Rajah Mahip Narayan Singh, at the requisition of the late Marquis of Cornwallis, to enable His Lordship to introduce into the province of Benares the same system and rules for the administration of justice and for the concerns of the Revenue, as were established in Bengal and Bihar, as appears in a letter from the Governor General in Council to Mr. Duncan dated 19th September, 1794. Mr. Duncan, on a mere consideration of the Rajahs affairs, entered into an agreement that the payment of revenue of the Rajah's *Khas Mahals* should be made good by the Rajah by 12 and 10 *Kists* in the year ; which might enable him to defray his household expences and to pay the Government revenue without much difficulty. The late Rajah Ooditnarain Singh, notwithstanding, used to realize his *Malgoozary* by the close of every year, and I believe it will be utterly impracticable for the present Rajah to realize the whole of the Government demand by 4 or 5 *Kists* and in the event of his failing in the payment thereof, he would meet with the displeasure of Government.

Impressed with these sentiments, the Rajah humbly hopes from the clemency of His Lordship, that as loyal subject of Government he may be exempted from the present new system for the payment of Government revenue; which will enable him to pay the public revenue of his *Khas Mahals,* with ease and regularity by 10 or 12

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Kists in the year, and to keep up his large establishment and expenses as heretofore.

Under the circumstances set forth in the Rajah's memorial, and considering the uniform attachment of the Rajah of Benares to the British Government, I beg leave to recommend his prayer to the favourable consideration of His Lordship.

79. H. H. Thomas, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to J. Thomason, Secretary to the Government N. W. P., in the Political Department, dated Benares, the 21st February, 1841.

With reference to your letter of the 7th September last, I have the honour to submit 2 statements showing how the revenue was formerly paid by the Rajah of Benares and how it would be paid on the proposed plan suggested by the Revenue authorities for the Province of Benares.

2. On a reference to the statements now submitted, His Honor will observe that the Rajah is not incorrect in thinking that the introduction of the new *Kistbundy* system in his Zemindary will subject him to the inconvenience of having the demand upon him made in anticipation of former practice, to which no other person has been subjected.

3. The Rajah in a recent visit stated to me that under former practice he used to pay the Government Revenue by 10 or 12 *Kists*, that is to say from *Koour* to *Bhadoon* or from September to August while the present mode of payment proposed by the Board is to commence the payment from 15th November and to close it by the 15th May which with exception of the first 2 months must be considered as forestalling and not a postponement of the period of payment.

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4. The Rajah therefore hopes that the explanation now afforded will meet the approbation of His Honor and at the same time he begs that the old mode of payment may be continued in his Zemindary and if this be considered very objectionable, that he may be permitted to pay Government revenue in 5 *Kists* Vizt, 15th November, 15th January, 15th April, 15th May and 15th August, as suggested in the 5 Paragraph of the Sudder Board's letter to your address of the 3rd April last.

5. In support of the Rajah's assertions, I think it is desirable that the old mode of payment should be continued to him which will enable him to pay the Government revenue punctually and regularly as he will have an opportunity of paying it from the beginning to the close of every *Fussily* year.

6. I further beg leave to state that the Rajah can hardly realize the revenue from his *Malgoozars* by the close of the year, he therefore hopes that on a reference to his statement His Honor will have the goodness to pass such an order as will not subject him to any difficulty or inconvenience and he will trust to merit the indulgences which shall be conferred on him on the present occasion.

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80. Major T. D. Carpenter, Agent to Lieutenant Governor to J. Thornton, Secretary to the Government N.W.P., Agra, dated Benares, the 30th March, 1844.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 4 of 1844, dated 23rd February 1844, relative to the Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares, and with special reference to the 5th paragraph thereof, His Highness has intimated to me his wish that the office of Superintendent be reestablished, and his willingness to accede to such terms for the maintenance thereof as the Government may be pleased to direct.

Par. 5. But if the Rajah is still desirous to maintain the peculiar position which he now holds in the Domains, and considers the retention of his present function essential to his honour and dignity, a compliance with his wishes involves the necessity for maintaining the office of Superintendent. Such an arrangement resulting entirely from deference to the feelings of the Rajah and founded on no acknowledged right, could not be allowed to constitute an additional charge to the state. The orders of the Hon'ble the Court of the Directors dated September 15, 1830, (quoted in Par. 20 of Bd's letter) preclude the expectation that such a charge could ever be permanently sanctioned.

2. With regard to the source from whence the charges for the Superintendent's establishment shall be derived, the Rajah desires to avail himself of the indulgence granted in the 10th paragraph of your despatch, by deputing to Agra one of his Principal Officers, Moonshee Darshan Lal who will be authorized to represent his master's wishes to the Hon'ble the Lieutt. Governor.

Par. 10. The Lt. Governor is prepared to receive from the Rajah any representation which he may desire to make upon the subject of the despatch, and will give the fullest consideration to the arguments which he may bring forward.

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3. In order to an early adjustment of the question I have accordingly sanctioned the mission of Darshan Lal who, the Rajah informs me, will be instructed to propose a plan for the introduction of fees on suits in the Rajah's Domains from which it is imagined a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Superintendent's office, may be realized ; but in the event of this arrangement being. disapproved Darshan Lal will be prepared to give the Rajah's consent to any other, the Governor may deem expedient, at the same time His Highness expresses his confident hope that His Honor will, if possible adopt such an one as will be least burthensome to his Domains.

4. An *Arzee* from the Rajah to the address of the Lieutt. Governor with an English translation thereof accompanies this communication.

80-A. Translation of a Petition from Rajah Ishree Persaud Narain Sing Bahadur, the Rajah of Benares to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.

Your Honor's Agent at Benares has duly communicated to me the purport of a letter to his address from the Secretary to Government, dated 3rd ultimo, coveying the instructions of Government to the effect that I should accept one of the two propositions therein adverted to, for the security of the rights of the inhabitants of my Domains, and also intimating its willingness to take into consideration anything that I may have to offer, on the subject, without reference to the matters setforth in the former requests of the late Moharajah.

In reply I beg leave to state that I cannot sufficiently express the gratitude I feel, for the generous disposition evinced by the Government to protect the ancient honor and dignity of my family ; and to add that it is one of my most sincere and earnest desires to see the rights of the

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claimants and Land holders, in every respect, secured and their welfare is next (? to) my heart.

Since the period when the treaty was concluded between the British Government and my Grand Father down to the present our conduct towards the Government has been perfectly in accordance to the terms laid down in the said treaty ; in no instance, have we departed from the engagements entered into but have, at all times, complied, without hesitation with all the instructions and order issued by Government and the Superintendents. Nor do I think of offering in future, the least opposition to the adoption of any arrangements that may be deemed expedient, in consideration of the following objects ; that my dignity may be upheld, that the treaty concluded may remain in existence, that the State (British Government) may not be subject to any unnecessary charge and to ensure the blessing of justice to the individuals settling in my estates.

But in the mean time, supposing that it will much occupy your Honor's time and attention were I submit a detailed written statement on the question at issue, I have respectfully taken the liberty to despatch to Agra, my Head Ministerial Officer, Moonshi Darshan Lal, by *Dak* that he may have the honor to attend personally upon Your Honor and verbally represent all the circumstances connected with the case and also comply with such orders as your goodness may dictate, consistent with the regard which the Government feels for the preservation of the honor, dignity and priviledges (sic) (privileges) enjoyed by my ancestors from time immemorial, and with reference to the stipulations above adverted to ; at all events I implicitly rely on the well known liberality and justice of the British Government, especially to its loyal subjects and solicit the continuance of its favour and protection.

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81. Rajah Ishree Persaud Narain Sing to Major T. D. Carpenter, Agent to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., dated Benares, the 16th August, 1844.

I have been honored by the receipt of the orders of Government conveyed in a letter to your address dated the 6th May, 1844, intimating that a Superintendent for my Family Domains, with establishment, is to be entertained on an allowance of 15,000 Rs, per annum, one half of which to be defrayed by me and the other by the *Ryots*, that to secure the amount to be paid by my *Ryots*, viz. 7,500 Rs. per annum, Stamp fees, (the rate of which to be increased or diminished as may hereafter be deemed expedient) be charged, on all suits whether instituted by myself or my *Ryots*, that the sums thus realized, be credited to the above allowance and that, on the whole, if there be any deficiency, that it be made good by me.

2. I beg respectfully to state that I apprehend two great difficulties to arise from the arrangements above adverted to. One that it would occasion a disparagement of my ancestral honor and dignity, by being put on terms of equality with my tenantry from my co-partnership with them, in the payment of the fees and charges of the Superintendent's office, and the other that the very tenor of the order is calculated to affect the treaty entered into by the Hon'ble Company and my ancestors, which is the ground work of all my rights. I therefore, request you will have the goodness to advocate my cause with His Honor the Lieutt. Governor and endeavour to obtain his kind consent to the following arrangement.

3. That Government fix any rate of fees they may see fit, chargeable on suits instituted by my *Ryots* and therefrom pay all the expences and charges of the Superintendent's establishment or that, after fixing a similar tax as, in force in the rest of the Provinces of Benares, I be

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authorised to receive the full amount of such Stamp fees as well as all fines, *Tulabanas* and other contingencies, and in lieu of which I am willing and ready, in consideration of my ancestors and my own dignity, as well as in obedience to the orders of His Honor to defray all the expences of the Superintendent's establishment amounting to not more than 15000 Rs. in either case, I sincerely hope that I shall not be called upon to make the payment in the way of fees on suits.

4. In conclusion I beg to add that I confidently repose on the kindness of the British Government and the reputation of the present Lieutt. Governor and I feel assured His Honor will be pleased to make every allowance for my condition and kindly comply with my wishes. My ancestors, the Rajah of Benares, have ever shown themselves true and faithful vassals of the British Government and such it shall always be my pride to be.

82 W. R. Moore, Assistant Superintendent, Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares to H. C. Tucker, Commissioner 5th Division, Benares, dated Mirzapore, the 23rd July, 1856.

I have the honour to forward the report called for in the Offg. Secretary to Government's letter No. 926 A, dated July 3rd, 1856 in the subject of transferring the judicial duties of this office to the Judge of this District.

2. I trust that I shall be excused, if I reply at length, as it will require some detail to show that there are as I conceive, other points to be considered than that of mere expediency.

3. Owing to complaints on the part of the people of Bhudohee, Mr. W. W. Bird was deputed under the orders of Government dated November 16, 1826 to make enquiries as to the conition of the Family Domains. He

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furnished an elaborate report dated May 25, 1827 in reply to which Government by an order dated October 14th, 1827 requested him to draw up such a regulation as he considered suited to the requirements of the *Pergunnah*.

4. He, in concert with the *Rajah*, drew up a regulation, which was afterwards passed, and is still in force, *viz* Reg. VII, 1828.

5. The sections of the said regulation, which bear upon the administration of civil justice, are sections 13, 16, 20 and 24.

6. Section 13 allows an appeal from the Superintendent only to the Governor General in Council and prescribes that the civil courts have no authority to take up cases of persons claiming rights or interests connected with land, or the rents there of.

7. Section 16 provides for the appointment of native Commissioners to try civil cases connected with Revenue matters.

8. Section 20 authorises these native Commissioners (Moonsiffs) to try all suits relative to land, of every description, or the rent revenue or produce there of.

9. Section 24 allows an appeal within 6 months from the decisions of the native Commissioners *to the Superintendent*, from whom an appeal could be laid before the Governor General.

10. It is clear therefore that under the above regulation the people of the Family Domains are entitled to their own civil courts, in all cases connected with land, with an appeal to the Superintendent, who was in his term subject only to the Governor General in Council.

11. By a letter dated October 17th, 1850, No. 3234 to the Secretary Sudder Board Revenue, the Government of these Provinces assigned the authority vested in the Governor General to the Sudder Board Revenue on the

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supposition, that the power of appeal had already been delegated by the Governor General to the Board at the time when the office of Superintendent was constituted under Reg. VII, 1828.

12. Again in the Government letter to Secretary Sudder Board Revenue No. 3780 dated October 26, 1851 para : 2, it is laid down that the Board exercise under the orders of Government the powers vested in the Government by Section 13 of that act (*viz* VII, 1828) para. 3 of Government letter No. 45A, dated December 18, 1845 to the Secretary Sudder Board Revenue also alludes to the *appellate authority* exercised by the Board in matters connected with the Domains.

13. The office of Superintendent as constituted by Reg. VII, 1828 was first entrusted to Mr. J. Thornton under orders of the Supreme Government dated October 4, 1831, No. 624. It was maintained with various trifling and temporary changes till 1843.

14. In 1842 the Governor General considering that the extra expense incurred on account of a separate officer was unnecessary, directed the abolition of the office, which accordingly took place, the revenue work being made over to the Collectors, and the civil work to the Judges of Benares and Mirzapore.

15. Owing to the expressed opinion of Major Stewart and also to an urgent petition presented by the whole body of the *Munzooreedars* and *Ryots*, to the Sudder Board of Revenue, in which they expressed themselves willing to bear their share of the expense (i), the question of the re-establishment of the Superintendent's office was again broached.

'(i) See also end of para 32 of Mc Leod's report.

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16. The letters noted in the margin contain full information on the subject. Suffice it to say that by the orders of Government continued in letter No. 5128, dated December 8, 1845, Major Stewart was reappointed Superintendent, para : 4 of above letter stated that the positions of the Superintendent and the *Rajah* were to be regulated *as before* by Regulation VII of 1828.

Commissioner 5 Division to Collector of Benares No. 354 dated June 7th, 1844 enclosing Secretary to Government to Secretary Sudder Board Revenue No. 1795, May 11, 1844 and Secretary Sudder Board Revenue to Commissioner No. 170, dated May 24, 1844.

Secretary to Government to Governor General's Agent Benares dated May, 6, 1844.

Governor General's Agent to Secretary to Government No. 20, dated August 17, 1844 forwarding the Rajah's reply and proposals.

Commissioner to Collector of Benares No. 565, dated September 21st, 1844 forwarding Government letter No. 3829, dated August 31st, 1844. Mr. M. Leods' Report dated May 20, 1845.

17. Greater detail was subsequently given in a letter of Government No. 45-A, dated December 18, 1845, para 3 of which vests the appellate authority from orders of Superintendent in the Sudder Board Revenue and para : 9 sanctioned an arrangement by which in lieu of 3 Moonsiffs, one principal Sudder Ameen was appointed for the trial of civil suits.

18. By a letter dated January 18, 1846, No.117A the Government decided that the expense of Superintendent's Office was to be defrayed as follows. Government to pay 7,500 Rupees per annum, in return for which the Stamp Act was to be introduced into the Family Domains in all cases filed by the people who thus became indirectly the payers of their share of the expense as desired by them.

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19. The *Rajah* to pay 7,500 Rupees per annum, and in return to get all surplus *tulabana*, fines &ca. and to be exempt from filing stamp paper in any case connected with his Domains.

20. I think therefore it will be clear that not only by law, but by the agreement entered into (so to speak) with the *Rajah* and his *Ryots*, a Superintendent with appellate authority both in civil and Revenue suits must be maintained subject only to the Sudder Board Revenue and the Government.

21. I believe I state no more than the fact, when I say that if the Superintendent be divested of half his powers, by making over his judicial duties to the Judge, who will of course be subject to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and not the Sudder Board Revenue ; not only is such a proceeding contrary to the law, on which the office is founded, but that the people and the *Rajah* will consider it as a breach of faith with them, the former will in all probability petition against it, and the latter will certainly demur to paying his 7,500 Rupees.

22. The people agreed to pay Stamp duty in order to obtain the privilege of having one sole officer to whom they can go for redress ; they object to having one court for one sort of case, and another court for another sort. The *Rajah* pays also for having an officer exclusively for his Domains subject to the Board, which he considers adds to his dignity, (i) and he will object to the separation of any powers from the Superintendent.

23. In a legal point of view therefore it seems to me there are many difficulties to be overcome which can only be overcome by cancelling all former orders and

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(i) See Preamble to Regulation VII of 1828.

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Regulation VII of 1828, and reconstituting the management of the Domains.

24. As regards expediency I can only state what is told to me *viz.* that both the *Rajah* and the people are averse to any interference in, or alteration of, the present powers of the Superintendent.

25. I now come to your proposal to annex the 5 *Pergunnahs*, Kureat Seekur, Bhoelee, Bhugwut, Chunar, and Kera Mugrore to Benares, by which I presume you intend that not only the civil but also the criminal and fiscal jurisdictions be transferred.

26. As to the matter of the Civil work I cannot give an opinion. It seems to be doubted whether the amalgamated moonsiffee should be at Ramnuggur or at Chunar, I will only remark that it leaves Agoree Burhur, Bidjeygurh and Singrowlee without a civil court, and would necessitate their being tacked on to one of the city moonsiffees. I fancy they are too distant to use any civil court whether at Chunar or here while to make them go to Ramnuggur would be almost a denial of justice.

27. Looking to the civil and criminal work I fancy it will be found that Benares though smaller in territorial extent has as much or more work in the Criminal Department than this. If the number of persons brought to trial be any criterion, a glance at the criminal administration report of the S. N. A. for 1854 will show that Benares exceeds every district in the Division.

28. With regard to revenue work, the S. B. Revenue's annual report for 1854-55 shews that looking to the totals, this District had in that year, about 500 more cases than Benares, but in the item of summary suits, Benares had many more than we have, on the other hand there were more appeals to the Collector here.

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29. The proportion of work which came last year from the 6 *pergunnahs* was about 1/8 of the whole district in the Revenue Department and 1/7 in the *Fouzdari*.

3 . With regard to Kera Mugrore, interference in the present arrangement of its subjection to the Superintendent's Office, can take place as little as in any other part of the Family Domains, while the inconvenience of having a *pergunnah* or portion of one, subject in the Criminal Department to the Magistrate of one District, and fiscally to an officer stationed in another has been sufficiently felt, I think, in Tal : Gungapoor.

31. I beg with all deference to differ from you in the opinion expressed in your 4 para : that the objection that Kera Mugrore should remain attached to the Mirzapore collectorship, does not seem to exist now that Mr. Roberts is gone.

32. No one, as you are aware, has a greater regard and admiration for Mr. Roberts both in his public and private capacity than I have, but it seems to me that this is not a question regarding individual officers, but regarding expediency, practicability and the general advantage of the people and I am convinced that I only speak the opinion of Mr. Roberts, when I say that on general grounds, Kera Mugrore is better as it is.

33. On the other hand you cannot well leave Kera Mugrore and annex the rest. I confess I see no reason for making any alteration The amount of work is not disproportioned, though the size of the two districts may be, the greater part of the tract referred to is as near Mirzapore as Benares, with the additional advantage of not having the Ganges to cross, I say nothing of the difference the Railway may make.

34. The annexation proposed would make this District a very mis-shapen object. If Benares must be increased why not annex Kureat Seekur and *Talooka* Mujhwa.

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35. The only ground on which I should advocate a change would be that we should, by it, get rid of some very troublesome roads, but I cannot allow such a reason to weigh in the scale. Undoubtedly the burthen of road making is not equally divided ; smaller districts with less natural obstacles having as large funds as this the largest but one in the Division, and with hilly inaccessible tracts.

36. The original enclosures of your letter are returned.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have been favored with the views of Mr. Lean on the subject of the arrangement of the Civil work here.

He contemplates an entire alteration of the various jurisdictions of the Moonsiffs, and is in favor of the proposition to place the amalgamated Serai Moghul and Chunar moonsiffees at Ramnuggur under the Judge of the District.

The South Pergunnahs of Agoree Burhur, Bidjeygurh and Singrowlee, which contribute but a small amount of work, are under the above arrangement placed under one of the city moonsiffees, unless it should be thought worth while to try the experiment of a Moonsiff at Taurke Dour or Shahgunje. With a court nearer to them, perhaps litigation would be more rife in the jungles

I think the southern *Pergunnahs* should certainly not be in any way separated from this District. As to the Ramnuggur scheme I do not feel competent to give an opinion, certainly it seems more natural (looking at the map) that the appellate court should be at Benares, on the other hand the obstacle presented by the Ganges and the advantage to be expected from the Railway must be taken into consideration.

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83. W. A. Brooke, Agent to Governor General to George Swinton, Persian Secretary to Government, Fort William, dated Benares, the 10th December, 1858.

I have the honor to transmit to you an *arzee* from the Rajah of Benares to the address of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General containing a representation of circumstances, which he complains of as heavy annoyances, vizt the introduction of the *Phautuckbundy*, the appointment of a Thanadar and the extension of the Town Duties to Ramnuggur the place of his residence, indeed the inhabitants of Ramnuggur are his own immediate dependents ; a compliance with the Rajah's request on these three points would remove the constant vexations to which he and his whole family have been subjected for a considerable time past, and I am not aware that such compliance would be attended with any inconvenience or less (sic) (loss) to Government.

2. In regard to the assistance which the Rajah hints at in his *arzee* towards the liquidation of his debts, I do not feel myself at liberty to offer an opinion. I can only say that he is considerably in debt to merchants in the city. I have much pleasure, however, in bearing testimony to his uniform attachment to the British Government, proofs of which have been evinced on several occasions, at one time he lent ten lacs of Rupees, at another three lacs all without interest ; and on the incursion of the Pindarrahs he kept up a large force, horse and foot for the protection of the Ghauts at his own expense. How far these circumstances give him a claim to pecuniary assistance, it remains with Government to determine ?

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Civil Disturbances

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CIVIL DISTURBANCES

84. John Monckton, Persian Secretary to the Government to the Rajah of Benares, dated, the 10th January, 1811.

I have received with great concern from the Acting Magistrate of Benares the information, that certain classes of the inhabitants of that city have assembled in a tumultuous manner and combined to resist the enforcement of the Regulation for establishing a light and moderate assessment on the shops and houses of the cities and some of the principal towns situated in the Company's Provinces.

The mind and equitable character of the British Government : its disposition to attend to all just and reasonable applications, and to afford equal protection to all classes of people ; and its anxious solicitude for their happiness and welfare, are universally acknowledged, but it must be obvious to every sensible and reflecting mind that Government can never yield to clamour and unlawful tumult, what it has deemed to be just exercise of its authority. Such unwarrantable proceedings are only calculated to defeat their object, and to involve those who are concerned in them, in all the evils attending a dereliction of the duties of obedience and subordination to the State, under whose protection they live.

I have judged it proper to issue a Proclamation warning the refractory part of the community of the serious evils to which they will expose themselves by further perseverance in their present conduct.

The object of this address therefore, is to request that in the spirit of that Proclamation you will employ all your influence to suppress any disposition to riot and

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disturbance ; to inspire the people with a due sense of their duty ; and to exhort them to return to their homes, and resume their ordinary occupations.

I am satisfied that the same zeal which you displayed for the success of the Magistrate's exertions in restoring tranquillity and order on the occurrence of the late unfortunate dispute between the Hindoo and Mussulman inhabitants of the city, and which received the approbation and applause of Government, will distinguish your conduct on the present occasion and augment your claim upon my personal regard and esteem.

85. John Monckton, Persian Secretary to the Government to W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor General at Benares, dated Fort William, the 12th January, 1811.

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Rajah of Benares, requesting him to employ his influence to suppress the present disposition on the part of the inhabitants of the City, to riot and disturbance.

2. Copies of His Lordship's letter, in the English and Persian languages, accompany for your information.

86. W. W. Bird, Acting Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 20th January, 1811.

Very little alteration has taken place in the state of affairs at this city since the date of my last letter forwarded by express. The people still continue collected as they were and unless their perseverance shall yield to fatigue

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and disappointment I see but little reason to hope for any very favourable change until circumstances enable me to carry into effect the orders of the Government

2. Soon after the resolution of Government not to rescind Regulation 15, 1810 was promulgated, inflammatory papers of the most objectionable tendency appeared placarded about the streets. I have the honour to enclose copies of two of these papers to be laid before the Government. I have offered a reward of 500 Rs for every man on whom such a paper may be found, and hope that this reward will not be thought more considerable than the nature and exigency of the case required.

3. It can easily be understood that in the present state of things little or no progress is made in the assessment, and that it becomes every day an object of greater importance to disperse the people and compel them to put an end to their seditious and unwarrantable proceedings. As Major Genl. Macdonald considers an additional force indispensable for that purpose, I am most anxious it should arrive, that I may carry into effect the orders of Government. I cannot but feel very forcibly that such a state of things being permitted to continue in defiance of public authority, has already weakened and weakens daily, still more and more, those sentiments of respect which it is so essential that the community should entertain for the Government of the country.

87. W. W. Bird, Acting Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 28th January, 1811.

From my letters under date the 18th and 20th instant the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council will have become acquainted with the circumstances which

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prevented me carrying into effect the orders of Government, and the very critical situation in which those circumstances placed me.

2. The authority of Government was openly disregarded and insulted, the whole population of the city was in a state of acknowledged disobedience and insubordination, and the public mind was agitated by the proceedings of a mob collected for the avowed purpose of resisting the orders of Government, and of deliberating on the best mode of extorting compliance with their demands. They expected to extort this compliance by threatening to proceed in a body to Calcutta thro' all the cities subject in common with themselves to the grievance which they had assembled to resist and in case their threat should not produce the effect which was expected, they resolved actually to carry it into execution.

3. As soon as the people perceived that the threat of proceeding to Calcutta would never extort the object intended by it, they began to concert measures to undertake the journey they determined that the proprietor of every house in the city should either go himself or send a person to represent him or contribute in proportion to his means to defray the expenses of those who might be disposed to go.

4. The Religious Orders exerted all their influence over the prejudices and superstitions of the people to persuade them to conform to this determination but their efforts were unsuccessful. When it came to the point, few were found disposed to undertake a journey on which they were likely to be obstructed nor were they willing to contribute to promote a scheme the object of which they were fully convinced would never be accomplished.

5. This disappointment occasioned among them considerable embarrassment and they resolved in consequence to try the effect of another application to public

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authority. They accordingly presented a petition (a copy and translation of which is enclosed) to the Judges of the Provincial Court in the hope of obtaining, from the interposition of that Court some resolution in their favour.

6. The total rejection of this petition multiplied their difficulties and induced several sensible and reflecting persons to withdraw their support from the undertaking. The people in general began to perceive that they were involved in difficulties from which they could not extricate themselves with credit. They were now sensible that Government would never yield to clamour and unlawful combinations, but they were still kept together by a consciousness of their offences, by the fear of the punishment which awaited them and by the dread of the obloquy. They must incur by relinquishing the object for which they had so unsuccessfully contended.

7. This favourable state of things was greatly improved by the zeal and activity of Sieud Akbar Allee Khan that old and faithful public servant who with the assistance of Moulvee Abdool Kadir Khan the agent between Mr. Brooke and His Highness Umrut Rao, exerted himself most successfully in counteracting the projects of the mob and in adding to their embarrassments, at length the people perplexed and irresolute began to apprehend that as the Government were regularly made acquainted with all their proceedings, their conduct so far from obtaining the object of their demands would ultimately draw upon themselves the most serious evils.

8. Full of these apprehensions they sought only a plea for reconciling to themselves the necessity of returning to obedience and with this view, they informed me on the morning of the 23rd instant, that they were willing to disperse provided I came to them in person to request it, but after the public affronts which they had repeatedly

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offered to the authority of Government I did not think it would be proper to grant them this indulgence and I accordingly declined complying with their request, at the same time a plan was suggested to me by Sieud Akbar Alee Khan which promised to be equally successful, and of which circumstances soon enabled me to avail myself.

9. Mr. Brooke who immediately on the receipt of my letter had returned to his station, and on his arrival exerted himself to the utmost for the support of my authority by exercising his influence to induce the native inhabitants of rank to aid in suppressing the disturbance prevailed with the Rajah of Benares to return from his country residence to the city and the Rajah appeared to be the most proper instrument of inspiring the people with a due sense of their duty and of the evils to which they would be exposed by further perseverance in their misconduct.

10. This was very successfully managed by the agency of the two persons above mentioned Sieud Akbar Alee Khan and Abdool Kadir Khan, the people were taught to look to the intercession of the Rajah for forgiveness, and the Rajah whose emulation had been excited by the distinction conferred upon Baboo Sheo Narain Sing, easily understood that by exerting himself on this occasion he would augment his claim upon the esteem and confidence of Government. The matter being thus arranged the Rajah conducted himself in a manner deserving the highest approbation. He proceeded with all the distinctions of his rank to the place where the people were collected. The mob soon listened to his exhortations and returned to their homes, and the Rajah selecting from among them fifty of the persons principally concerned in the disturbance brought them to me to acknowledge their offences while the Rajah himself interceded in their

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behalf and solicited me to endeavour to procure both for themselves and for the subject of their complaints the indulgence of the Government.

11. Thus tranquillity has been completely restored and Regulation 15th, 1810 can be carried into effect without any further opposition. The tax imposed by it, however, on the houses of this city continues nevertheless most objectionable to the feelings of its inhabitants, who cannot be dissuaded from considering it in the light of an encroachment on their privileges with such an impression of the nature of the tax, all that delicacy for the feelings of the people which the Collector prudently pays to them must still continue to be observed in the mode of assessing and collecting it. I have reason to believe that it would tend in some degree to reconcile them to the measure, if the expense of the *Phautuckbundy*, instead of being defrayed from the general resources of Government shall be provided for by a remission in the assessment of the tax on houses equal to the amount of the contribution which the proprietors are subject to for the *Phautuckbundy*. The inhabitants are accustomed to the latter and contribute without reluctance to the support of an establishment by which themselves and their property are protected. If Government consent to this alteration, it would not only increase the public Revenue but be received with gratitude by the people, who, as soon as it is proper to acquaint them with the exemption to be extended to the poor and to certain classes of the Religious Orders, will I trust be sensible of the indulgence of the Government.

12. It remains to consider the course which it will be expedient to pursue towards those persons by whom the late seditious proceedings have been excited. There is no doubt that the conduct of many of them has been highly criminal, and deserves the most exemplary punishment but the hearts of every man in this city are united

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with them, and there are very few, who have not in some way or other, afforded them encouragement and assistance, if they are brought to trial it will not tend to remove the present discontents, whereas a proclamation of general pardon would fill all classes of people with gratitude to Government for its lenity and leave a lasting impression of the tenderness which it is disposed to extend even under the present circumstances to its subjects, much indulgence is due to them for their late unconditional submission for abstaining from every act of violent resistance under the state into which their feelings had betrayed them and for throwing themselves at last, conscious as they feel of their offences upon the mercy of those whom they had offended, enough perhaps has been already done for the support of the public authority and if the principal offenders are merely required to enter into a recognizance engaging to take no part again in tumultuary meeting and proceedings, it will be sufficient I am of opinion to prevent the recurrence of similar disturbances.

13. I think it my duty to solicit His Lordship in Council to bestow some mark of approbation on the conduct of Sieud Akbar Allee Khan and Moulvee Abdool Kadir Khan, whose conduct on this emergency has proved them in the highest degree zealous for the public service. I beg also to make favourable mention of Baboo Jumna Dos the principal native merchant in Benares, who from the time that the orders of Government were promulgated laudably exerted himself to the utmost of his power to enforce obedience to its authority.

14. I cannot close this address without publicly acknowledging to my assistant Mr. Glyn the great support I have received upon this occasion from his diligence and exertions.

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87A. The Petition of Hindoos and Mussulman of all classes from Saurung Paunee.

On Regulation 15, 1810 enacting a tax on houses being published, your humble Petitioners presented several petitions for its remission to the City Court, on the 14th January, 1811 an order was issued from the *Hoozoor* to this effect that as no substantial reason had been shown for the abolition of the tax established in the cities and principal towns of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Benares, therefore, the city of Benares could not be exempted from it, Sir, we were much astonished at the contents of this proclamation. Had the arguments in our petitions been perused with the intention of observing the promises made by just Governors as inserted in the Regulations, the reasons should have appeared solid and sufficient but our untoward fate is such that a mountain takes the appearance of a mole hill otherwise we have reason sufficiently substantial which we also take the liberty of stating to your Court.

1stly. In Regulation 6, 1796 it is mentioned that the contributors of the tax had been subject to vexations, therefore the Hon'ble the Vice President resolved that the tax should be abolished. Its enactment now appears to be contrary to promise, we appeal to justice, whether seeing that duties on stamp paper were enacted in lieu of the tax and that as mentioned in the Regulation above mentioned, the tax was oppressive on your humble Petitioners, therefore the Nawab Governor General abolished it, whether are we better able to pay it now than we were then, whether has the Hon'ble Company sustained (what God forbid) some loss which renders the levy of the tax upon us who were before exempted from it indispensable? On the contrary by the effect of our morning and evening blessings (for the prayers and blessings of the public is in all sects and religions considered a cause of divine favor), the dominion

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of Government has been extended over the extensive countries of the Duccan, the Nowab Vizier &ca, to the confines of Lahore, whilst instead of the welfare and happiness of your poor Petitioners having been promoted, we have sustained repeated injuries, in being debarred from all advantages and means of profit and in being subject to excessive imposts which have progressively increased, according to the custom and usage of Hindoostan we have indeed our heads clothed which gives an outward appearance of opulence yet in reality our hidden stock, (what is called hidden treasure) consists of nothing but the sighs of our hearts which this tax tends to increase.

Therefore your Petitioners observe the saying, to whom can I appeal for redress of what I have sustained from you, to whom but to you who have inflicted it ?

2ndly. The due arrangement of Civil and Revenue matters depends upon the good qualities of the Governor and it is well known to all men, that the attention full of rectitude of the gentlemen of the Hon'ble Company (may its good fortune be eternal) has always been directed to the welfare of the public, and never has it been in their intention to infring the rights and property of any one, it is well known to the *Hoozoor* that the former Sooltauns never extended the rights of Government, (commonly called *malgoozaree*) to the habitations of their subjects acquired by them by descent or transfer. It is on this account that in selling estates the habitations of the proprieters are excepted from the sales. Therefore the operations of this tax infringes upon the rights of the whole community which is contrary to the first principles of justice.

3rdly. Induced by the report of the justice of the English Gentlemen and the peace and security enjoyed in the dominion of the Hon'ble Company all classes of people of different sects and religions, of various customs and

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languages, having taken up their residence at this place, enjoyed the blessings of this life and were a source of benefit to others, but in consequence of this tax which would be a cause of continual loss to them they will leave this place for other countries.

4thly. It is difficult to find means of subsistence and the Stamp duties, Court fees, Transit and Tour duties which have increased tenfold afflct and affect every one, rich and poor and this tax like salt scattered on a wound, is a cause of pain and depression to everyone both Hindoos and Mussalmans. Let it be taken into consideration that in consequence of the imposts the price of provisions has within these ten years increased sixteen fold, in such case how is it possible for us (who have no means of earning a livelihood) to subsist. ?

5thly. From Regulation 23, 1793 and Regulation 6, 1797, it is clear that the House tax was enacted only for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Police. In the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar the Police expenses are defrayed out of the Stamp and other duties, and in Benares the Police expenses are defrayed from the Land Revenue (*malgoozaree*). Then on what grounds is this tax instituted ?

6thly. If the *Shaster* be consulted, it will be found that Benares to(?) within five *coss* round is a place of worship and by Regulation 15, 1810 all places of worship are exempted from the tax.

7thly. There are supposed to be in Benares about 50,000 houses, near these parts of which are composed of places of worship of Hindoos and Mussalman and other sects, and houses given in charity by Mussalmans and Hindoos. The tax on the rent of the houses will do little

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more than cover the expenses of the *Phautuckbundy*. Then the institution of a tax which is calculated to vex and distress a number of people is not proper or consistent with the benevolence of Government.

8thly. There are many house holders who are notable to repair or rebuild their houses when they fall to ruin and many who with difficulty subsist on the rent derived therefrom, how is it possible for such people to pay the tax ?

9thly. The abolition of the *Tuhseeldari* system which was a means of subsistence to lacs of people is another cause of our distress. Therefore we hope that directing your attention a little to our forlorn situation you will be pleased to relieve us from this deadly evil that we who have forsaken our relations and friends in far distant countries for the sake of the security and protection to be found here, may continue unmolested to pass the remainder of this borrowed life, under your auspices, if our bad fortune be such as that you are induced to wish our leaving this for other countries, we trust that you will be pleased to order what we have expended in building to be paid to us out of your Treasury, you (the Judges of the Court) who are well aware of our situation will be pleased to pass what order you may think proper upon our petition. In case of our not being sheltered from these hardships, we will once state our case to the most just, magnificent Nawaub the Governor General (may his prosperity last for ever) and then as, fate my direct us, may the sun of your prosperity never set.

ORDERED

In the opinion of the Judges of this Court this petition is not cognizable by the Court of Appeal or Court of Circuit, besides it appears that this petition has been

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presented on the part of people who are determinately engaged in mobs and assemblies contrary to the Regulations, which is highly improper, also the style and contents of this petition are disrespectful which is an additional reason for not allowing of it.

88. W. W. Bird, Acting Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 7th February, 1811.

I have the honor to enclose a petition which has been presented to me by the Rajah of Benares in the name of the inhabitants of this city to be submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council for his consideration and orders.

2. This petition is intended as an ultimate appeal to Government against the provisions of Regulation 15, 1810. The petitions presented in the first instance to the Civil authorities at this station having as stated by Petitioners and themselves been rejected, they present themselves at last before His Lordship in Council ; and altho' the Petitioners are fully aware that their case has already received the decision of His Lordship, yet it would be imprudent at the present moment to refuse forwarding the petition and encounter by such refusal that general discontent and irritation which would naturally be excited by it.

3. As the whole of the case now submitted has already been fully before the Government it would be

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superfluous in me to make any particular observations upon the contents of the petition. I feel it to be my duty however to state generally for the information of the Government what I believe to be the real sentiments of the people. I believe the objection which they entertain against the measure in question is pointed exclusively at the nature and principle of the tax and not in the least at the rate of assessment by which it will be realized. The inhabitants of this city appear to consider it an innovation which according to the laws and usages of the country they imagine no Government has the right to introduce, and that unless they protest against it, the tax will speedily be increased and the principle of it extended so as to affect everything which they call their own, under these circumstances I fear they will not easily reconcile themselves to the measure. To declare the assessment permanently limited to the rate established by the Regulation would of course be satisfactory to them, yet the general repugnance is to the tax itself and while the inhabitants at large profess themselves disposed to submit to any tax however oppressive if established according to the usages of the country, they appear to think it a hardship to be compelled to contribute a sum however inconsiderable in any mode to which they are unaccustomed.

4. I have refrained from making any observations to the Petitioners on the contents of their petition, for since it is ostensibly an appeal to Superior Authority, it would be improper in me to anticipate the sentiments of Government by attempting to explain away the errors into which the Petitioners have perhaps intentionally fallen ; upon the same principle I have abstained from communicating to the public the exemption proposed to be extended to particular classes by orders of Government under date the 11th ultimo. As the people have returned unconditionally to obedience, every act of indulgence which the

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Government may determine to extend to them would perhaps be better adapted to produce the effect proposed by it if understood to be granted to the Petitioners by the Government itself, in consequence of their representations.

5. I have only to add that the inhabitants of this city have continued since the date of my last address very peaceable and quiet, and that I believe they have every disposition at present to remain so.

89. E. Watson, Magistrate, Benares to W. O. Salmon, Collector, Benares, dated Benares, the 22nd February, 1811.

I beg leave to enclose for your information an extract (Paragraphs 3 and 4) from the orders passed by Government on the 16th instant on an address from the late Acting Magistrate of the 7th instant forwarding a petition from the inhabitants of this city on the subject of the House Tax.

I also enclose an extract of a letter from the Acting Magistrate of Benares to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department dated 28th January (Paragraph 11) and extract from a letter from Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell in reply, dated 4th of January (Paragraph 8).

The intended modifications of the tax as notified in the orders of Government of the 11th January and communicated to you by the late Acting Magistrate have for special reasons not yet been made known to the people. The alterations proposed to be adopted with respect to the rules established by Regulation 15, 1810, together with the resolutions of Government in modification of their former orders of the 5th of January regarding the

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Phautuckbundy and the orders passed on the 16th instant on the ultimate appeal of the people, will be made known to the community tomorrow.

89A. Extract of a letter from the Acting Magistrate of Benares to the Secretary to Government, dated 28th January, 1811.

(Refer to Paragraph 11 of the letter from W. W. Bird, Acting Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 28th January, 1811—Letter No. 87 of this book).

89B. Extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, dated 4th February, 1811.

Paragraph 8 :—His Lordship in Council is not aware of any objection to the modification proposed by you to be made in the orders of Government of the 5th ultimo respecting the *Phautuckbundy* ; the Board of Commissioners will be accordingly desired to instruct the Collector of Benares to carry your suggestions on that point into effect, or to report should any objections occur to the Board to the adoption of them.

89C. Extracts of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, dated 16th February 1811.

Paragraph 3:—The details of the arrangements connected with the *Phautuckbundy*, and with the exemption from the tax proposed to be granted in favor of the Religious Orders and of the indigent classes of the people

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will naturally engage the attention of the Collector under the directions of the Board of Commissioners to whom the necessary communication has been made of the resolutions passed by Government on those points.

Paragraph 4 :—After the foregoing remarks and orders it can scarcely be necessary to add that the Governor General in Council does not think proper to comply with the application of the inhabitants of Benares to any greater extent than will be done by the operation of the orders above noticed, which His Lordship in Council is of opinion should obviate all further complaint or discontent with respect to the tax in question.

90. E. Watson, Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 23rd February. 1811.

I was favoured yesterday morning with the orders of Government of the 16th instant on the petition submitted by the late Acting Magistrate on the 7th instant from the inhabitants of the city of Benares.

2. The Rajah of Benares attended me this morning pursuant to notice accompanied by several of the principal inhabitants of the city for the purpose of receiving from me a communication of the orders in question, and also of the alterations proposed to be adopted with respect to the rules established by Regulation 15, 1810 and the modification of the former orders of Government of the 5th ultimo regarding the *Phautuckbundy*.

3. The resolutions of Government on the foregoing points were made known to them by me in the presence of the Assistant Magistrate in the words of the enclosed proclamation which was afterwards published in the city for general information. An English translate of the proclamation is herewith submitted.

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4. The measure adopted by Mr. Bird of withholding notice of the intended modification of the House Tax at a period when the people were in a state of open and lawless sedition, has afforded me an opportunity of making the communication known to them in a mode less liable to objection and more likely to be attended with benefit than any which could have been devised. The Resolutions in favor of the Religious Orders and lower classes of the people which at the time the inhabitants at large were petitioning the Government for a total repeal of the tax would have been treated certainly with indifference and perhaps with contempt and scorn, will since the prayer of their petition has been peremptorily rejected, be at least received as an act of favor and indulgence as far as it goes and tend to a certain extent to restrain them from expressing those undisguised sentiments of discontent with the Government and disregard for all public authority which they have hitherto so openly avowed.

5. I can as yet form no decisive opinion on the general effect which the communication of today may produce in the minds of the people; but the exemption in favor of the Religious Orders was received by the persons who waited on me this morning with much apparent satisfaction.

90A. Proclamation.

The petition of the inhabitants of the city of Benares regarding the tax on houses presented by Rajah Oodit Narain Sing Behadre to Mr. W. W. Bird, the late Acting Magistrate having been submitted by him to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in a letter dated the 7th February, 1811, the orders of Government have been since notified thereon that the Governor General in Council does not think proper to comply with the appil-

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cation of the inhabitants of Benares to a greater extent than will be done by the operation of the following indulgences.

1st. Clause 1st, Section 6, Regulation 15, 1810, declares that all religious edifices shall be exempt from the payment of the tax on houses. The import of those terms will be defined more particularly in a future Regulation. In the meantime the Governor General in Council desires that the Collector in carrying the provisions of the Regulation into effect allow the greatest latitude to that exemption which the terms of the foregoing clause will reasonably and properly admit, and that the Magistrate do report in concert with the Collector, the different descriptions of religious buildings which may be exempted under the rule above mentioned and the present orders of Government from the payment of the tax in order that the necessary explanation on the subject as already noticed may be inserted in a future Regulation.

2ndly. It is not the intention of Government that the house of the lower orders of the people who would be subject to distress from the payment of the tax, while its produce would be so inconsiderable as not to be an object of Government, should be liable to the tax established by Regulation 15, 1810.

3rdly. On the 5th of January, 1811 it was resolved that the inhabitants of Benares should be relieved from the contribution on account of the *Phautuckbundy* and that the pay of the *Chokeydars* and repairs of the gateways should be defrayed from the public treasury which resolution was accordingly made known on the proclamation of the 13th of that month. It was afterwards suggested to Government that if the expense of the *Phautuckbundy* instead of being defrayed from the public treasury was provided for by a remission in the assessment of the tax

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on houses equal to the amount of *Phautuckbundy* contribution leaving the proprietor of each house to pay of his own accord his quota of the contribution thro' the *Mehullahdar* as heretofore, it would be an indulgence to the people. An order was received in reply that Government were not aware of any objection to the modification proposed to be made in the orders of the 5th of January respecting the *Phautuckbundy* and that the Board of Commissioners would be desired to instruct the Collector to carry the foregoing suggestions into effect or to report, should any objections occur to the Board to the adoption of them. It has been since notified in the orders of Government of the 16th of February that the resolutions passed by Government in regard to the *Phautuckbundy* and the exemption from the tax in favor of the Religious Orders and of the indigent classes of the people have been communicated to the Board of Commissioners and that the details of these arrangements will be conducted by the Collector under the directions of the Board.

That no ground now remains for further complaint or discontent.

91. John Monckton, Persian Secretary to Government to W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor General at Benares, dated Fort William, the 5th March, 1811.

The Right Honorable the Governor General being desirous of affording some public testimony of the high sense which Government entertains of the meritorious conduct of Rajah Odayte Narain Sing, Baboo Sheo Narain Sing, Syyud Akbar Alli Khaun, Abdool Kaudir Khan, Baboo Jumna Doss, on occasion of the late disposition of the inhabitants of Benares to riot and disturbance for the

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purpose of resisting the introduction of the House Tax, has resolved to present those persons with Honorary Dresses. An intimation to this effect was contained in the 5th and 6th Paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Dowdeswell's letter to the Acting Magistrate of the city of the 4th ultimo.

2. The *Khellauts* have since been prepared and are this day transmitted according to the enclosed list through the *Vakeels* of Rajah Odayte Narain Sing and Baboo Sheo Narain Sing under the immediate charge of Goolzar Alli Shah. I am accordingly directed to desire that on the arrival of the Honorary Dresses and their appendages at Benares you will be pleased to invest the several personages for whom the *Khellauts* are intended, with them in the most public manner in the name of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveying to each at the same time such expressions on the part of His Lordship as are suited to the occasion of their receiving those honorable makrs of distinction.

3. A duplicate of this letter will be furnished to Goolzar Alli Shah.

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91A. List of Honorary Dresses.

For the Rajah of Benares

A gold embroidered fringed Palanqueen, (sic)
7 Cloths of Gold Brocade,
Jaigha and Surpaitch set with jewels,
String of Pearls,
Elephants and Jhool,
Horse,
Sword,
Shield.

For Baboo Sheo Narain Sing

7 Cloths,
Jaigha and Surpaitch,
String of Pearls,
Horse.

For the Nabob Syyud Alli Akbar Khaun

7 Cloths,
Jaigha and Surpaitch,
String of Pearls,
Horse.

For Moulvee Abdool Kaudir Khaun

6 Cloths,
Jaigha and Surpaitch,
String of Pearls.

For Baboo Jamna Doss

5 Cloths,
Jaigha and Surpaitch.

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92. Major W. M. Stewart, Agent to the Governor General, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Calcutta, dated Benares, the 5th August 1852.

I have the honor to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Vice President of India in Council, that a disturbance has taken place among the inhabitants of the city of Benares within the last four days, which has fortunately terminated without any serious consequences.

2. It appears that a report was spread about in the city that the messing system had been, or was about to be, adopted in the Jail, by which the Hindoo prisoners would be exposed to loss of caste.

3. On Sunday the 1st instt. a tumultuous meeting was held at one of the City Ghauts, which the Magistrate Mr. F. B. Gubbins considered it advisable to disperse in person. This was done at once with the assistance of the police without any difficulty or attempt at resistance, and a few of those who appeared to be the most active ring leaders were taken into custody.

4. On Monday, a still larger meeting held in a garden near the city when in addition to their former cause of discontent a new one was found in the arrest of the parties who was (? were) confined on the previous afternoon.

5. Mr. Gubbins who went again in person accompanied by a native Gentleman of rank to reason with the mob, and assure them of the groundlessness of their complaint, was set upon with stones and brick bats and obliged to return to the station for assistance.

6. A large crowd followed him in tumultuous array, and reached the bridge over the Burna river, which divides the Military from the Civil Station, about 8 P. M. where

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they were held incheck and prevented from crossing by a few troopers of the lst Irregulars who were hastily summoned to render assistance.

7. While in this situation several carriages and individuals on horse back attempting to cross the bridge were pelted by the mob, but no severe damage was sustained by any one. They were then dispersed by the troopers and between 30 and 40 of the more active rioters taken into custody.

8. It was now considered necessary to apply for the assistance of the Military Authorities and guards were accordingly posted at different commanding points, and detachments of Sepoys sent to the city to reinforce the police.

9. On Tuesday, Proclamations were still held with the view of procuring the release of those arrested and the bazars and shops all closed but no violence of any kind was offered to any one save in the way of threats.

10. On Wednesday, *Ishtihars* were issued through all parts of the town forbidding any public assembly and recommending all well disposed parties to open their shops and proceed with their usual business. A large crowd, however, assembled at Kumucha, a place outside the city and having refused to disperse, the Magistrate about 4 p.m. marched down with two Companies of Infantry and a *Rassala* of Irregular, wh o surrounded the place of assembly, and took nearly 300 of the malcontents into custody, who were marched off at once to the Jail.

11. This proceeding seems to have had the bad effect and this morning the shops are again open and business going on as usual.

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12. From all I can learn, there has not from first to last being the shadow of a grievance of a tangible nature on the part of the malcontents. The disturbance began in a mistake, and has been kept up by fabricated reports of the wildest nature, spread about by the *Budmashes* of the city for their own purposes as well as the irritation caused by the arrest of the ring leaders.

13. The exertions of the Magistrate throughout the whole of the disturbance have been most energetic and praiseworthy.

93. F. B. Gubbins, Magistrate of Benares to E. A. Reade, Superintendent of Police, dated Benares, the 7th August, 1852.

REPORT ON THE LATE RIOT AT BENARES.

On Sunday evening the first instant, a number of persons were reported to me to have assembled at a place called Ghoossla Ghaut which constitute in itself both a Ghaut and a temple. These people were said to amount to some five or seven hundred to be concocting some mischief with regard to the rumours that were flying about the city of the Jail prisoners being all made Christians, and to have refused to disperse when called upon to do so by the police.

Rumours had been flying about the town for a day previous to this, to the effect that a regiment of foot and artillery were at the Jail door, and that the prisoners were being forced to eat English bread.

I need not tell you that these rumours were entirely without foundation and had been spread by designing persons to serve their own purposes.

The messing system had in no way been commenced upon in the jail, but as the prisoners were very much

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pinched for want of fuel, I had told the *Darogah* to point out to them how much they would gain by clubbing together, and had advised his persuading some forty Mussulmans to mess together in order to show the rest how much they would gain by doing so.

To return however to the main point, on receiving the above mentioned intelligence I hastened down to the city where I found Mr. Ellis who had just returned from the scene of action. He informed me that the row was all over and the people dispersed. From what I have since heard I think that the police or at least part of them were a little too zealous on this occasion and that they rather increased than diminished the evil by using the people roughly.

On reaching Ghoosla Ghaut, I enquired whether any of the assembly or ring leaders were there, on which three men were produced, two Nagur and one Goojratee Brahmins. I enquired of them what they wanted, and was answered that they heard that all the prisoner's castes were being taken and that as Mohunram, their brother was now in jail, they had assembled to devise means to get him out. I assured them that they were quite mistaken in their suppositions, lectured them on the folly of creating unlawful assemblages, and told them that if they had any thing to complain of, they should send me a deputation not exceeding five, and that I would carefully listen to all they had to say.

From subsequent enquiries made and depositions taken, it has been elicited that a deputation had been sent from the people assembled at Ghoossla Ghaut to the leading Muhajans of the town (Baboo Narain Dass, Huree Dass, Gooroodass Mitter, Benilal Moonsiff and Gopalchund are particularly mentioned) and had returned with messages

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to the effect that "It was a matter of religion and that they would not be backward"

Before quitting Ghoossla Ghaut, I thought it my duty to call upon the Priest incharge for an explanation as to why he had not shut his door and prevented the people from congregating there, and as he could not clear himself, I had him and the peons arrested, leaving the temple incharge of a *Jamadar* and two police men. The Priest and his attendants were released next day at 12 o'clock and cautioned not to allow such a thing to happen again.

On Monday the 2nd instant, I heard that a good number of people had intended to hold an assembly in "Soondurdass Ka Bag" but that the *Thanadar* of Kalbhyro had posted a party of police and prevented them from doing so. Towards the afternoon reports kept reaching me of people assembling in the outskirts of the city, and at last, I received definite information of a large crowd having stationed itself at a place called the Nattee Imlee, in Thanna Jytpoora. As I was about starting, Baboos Deonarain Sing and Fatehnarain Sing called upon me, and the *Kotwal* of the city and *Thanadar* of Kalbhyro coming at the same time it was agreed that the Baboos accompanied by these heads of police should go and speak to the mob and try to persuade them to disperse.

I followed this party in about half an hour, and met them on their return appearing very much crest fallen. The mob had fallen foul of them and had given them more mud, dust and abuse than they had bargained for. I then considered it my duty to meet the mob and see if they had anything to say to me. I drove down to its outskirts and began conversing on friendly terms with the people who were collected there, who seemed to consider themselves aggrieved because the police had treated them

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roughly the day before when they had met at Ghoossla Ghaut. In a few minutes more I reached the Nattee Imlee where the mob was in its greatest force but hardly had I stopped my *buggy* and begun speaking to the people who were nearest me, then a brickbat struck me on the breast, this was followed by several more which fortunately did not hit me on the head. Had they done so, I don't believe that I should now have been here to report on this matter. I put up the hood of my *buggy* and tried to weather out the storm, but the missiles flew thicker and thicker, so I turned round and ran for it. It was then that I drove upto your house, and received your authority to call out the military. On returning from your house I met Lieutt. Stubbs and Brereton, 33rd N. I. who informed me that the mob was marching up from the city on the Burna Bridge This hastened my movements, and obtaining Col. Grave's and Major Pond's permission. I called out the twenty sowars who are stationed in Cantonments and aided by Lieutt. Brereton and others charged the mob who had possession of the bridge and after a little while made them disperse.

The greater part of them I regret to say effected their escape owing to the night having already set in and to the sowars being confused and not knowing exactly whom they were following or whom they had to obey. We managed however to capture 31 persons the most of whom will, I hope, be severely punished by Mr. Cust as they were guilty of the gross and dastardly act of petting the ladies who drove over the Burna Bridge, on their way to or from Cantonments.

Two companies of the 33rd N. I. appearing soon after this, we left a guard on the bridge and another at the Secrole Thana where our prisoners were lodged and

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proceeded with the remainder of the force to scour the outskirts of the city where the mob had been located, but which we found nearly empty. By making a detour with a couple of sowars and a *Thanadar* I succeeded in cutting off the retreat of some 18 men who were still hanging about the Nattee Imlee, and some of whom have turned out to be important persons in their way.

Tuesday morning the 3rd instant, passed over without anything worthy of record. Towards the afternoon a body of some two or three thousand men collected at Kummucha to consult with and receive orders from the Raja of Benares.

I think it my duty here to state that I do not believe that the Raja was in any way guilty of exciting the inhabitants to rise in the foolish manner in which they did. At the same time I consider that either he or his subordinates have behaved in a very foolish manner on this occasion. Firstly one of the chief instigators of the riot a Brahmin of the name of Ramdutt Punda was busily employed in running backwards and forwards between Ramnuggur and the rioters on Sunday and Monday last. Ramdutt Punda is said to be in the Raja of Benares's confidence. Secondly absurd reports were circulated among the people calculated to prejudice them in favour of the Raja and against us. The Raja was among other things said to have offered to pay the cost of Jail prisoners food for one year if we would consent not to force the messing system on them. Thirdly the Raja's people have taken great pains to impress it on our minds that His Highness had left Kummucha four days before the riot began. It is however an extraordinary fact that all his personal attendants were seen by Mr. Wyatt, myself and several others at Kummucha on Monday morning last. It would in my humble opinion

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have looked much better had the Raja used his influence to prevent his fellow countrymen from committing themselves as they did, instead of leaving immediately for Ramnuggur. The facts moreover of the rioters on the Burna Bridge having called out "Long life to the Rajah of Benares" and of the Tuesday mob having assembled at Kummucha to receive his orders, show somewhat in what direction the wind blows.

The *Thanadar* of Bhailupura in whose division the Kummucha mob assembled having failed to report the circumstances to me, I have suspended him from office. The circumstance is the more extraordinary that he is the nephew of Thakoor Harsaran Sing who is one of the Raja of Benares's agents at this place.

Wednesday the 4th instant, was passed by me in carefully watching the proceedings of the people of this city. You had been so good as to put two companies of foot and *Rassalla* of Irregular Horse at my disposal. I learned (sic) towards one o'clock that the mob was recommencing to collect at the back of Kummucha at a place called Byjnath and immediately sent word to Cap. Seager of the 27th N. I. to hold his men in readiness to march down at about 4 P. M.

Captain Seager with Lieutt. Hyndman and Waterfield marched from cantonments at 4½ P. M. with their two companies and were accompanied by myself, Mr. Cust and Mr. Malcolm and some volunteers from among the officers of the station. We had with us Lieutt. Needham with 40 troopers.

Our party soon reached Byjnath (which is in the rear of the Raja's house at Kummucha) and found there a mob of several thousand persons collected. On approaching them I put myself at the head of the party, and repeated ly

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warned them of the illegality that they were being guilty of, in assembling in that manner and ordered them to disperse.

The mob remained doggedly obstinate, and refused to disperse. Had I been alone I do not doubt but that they would have received me as they did on Monday with a shower of brickbats. At this moment a part of our force which had made a detour under Messrs. Cust and Malcolm's guidance, appeared at the rear of the mob. I requested Captain Seager to disperse them, and set the example myself by dismounting and laying hold of the first person I met with, Messrs. Cust and Malcolm did the same, and example was followed by all the officers. We had soon 278 prisoners whom we selected as being the most oily and ruffianly looking of the whole set.

We might have taken three times the number, but considered that this was sufficient for our purpose; so we retraced our steps and lodged the captured rioters in the Jail.

Thursday the 5th, Mr. Cust, Mr. Wyatt and myself patrolled the city, persuaded the few recusant bunniahs to open their shops and restored the confidence of the timid. A *Soobadar* of the 16th Grenadiers with 40 men remained at the Kotwally, a *Havildar*'s party was placed in the Tilochun Bazar (our most important grain mart) and another *Havildar's* party was put over the Kalbhyro Thanna and Bishaishergunj while parties of horse patrolled the other bazars all day. These arrangements continue to the present moment.

I hope that I may now say that this half insurrection is completely quelled, and that public confidence is restored. I have in my private correspondence with yourself already drawn your attention to the unenviable notoriety

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that Baboo Narain Dass and his family have drawn upon themselves in this affair whether deservedly or undeservedly, so I leave it to you to judge. I cannot but think that he and the other Muhajans to whom the Ghoossla Ghaut deputation applied on Sunday evening might have called upon us and warned us of the impending cloud, but I am afraid that Baboo Narain Dass was more than passive on this occasion.

I do myself the honor of annexing a list of the people who have been arrested during the past week and conclude with returning you my best thanks for the able manner in which you have guided, advised and supported me throughout this trying affair.

94. William Muir, Secretary to Government for the North Western Provinces to E. A. Reade, Commissioner of the Benares Division, dated Agra, the 17th August, 1852.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures No. 62, dated the 9th instant, submitting a report on the late disturbances in the city of Benares, which the Lieutenant Governor having had under his consideration, has been pleased to issue the following instructions.

2. It is the subject of the highest gratification that these disturbances have been promptly repressed without any bloodshed, and with inconsiderable disturbance of the public peace. This appears to have been owing to the judicious, determined and decided conduct of yourself, the Magistrate Mr. F. B. Gubbins, his subordinates, and all who bore any part in the transactions. You will be

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pleased to make known to all the approbation with which their conduct is viewed.

3. Your recommendations regarding the course to be followed towards the persons concerned in these disturbances is entirely approved. The Lieutt. Governor is disposed to doubt whether it will be expedient to bring any person to trial under the provisions of Act V, 1841. But you are entrusted with full power under the terms of the Act to determine on the part of the Government, who shall, and who shall not be prosecuted for the offences contemplated in that Act.

4. Considering the forbearance of the mob and the ease with which the commotion was suppressed, the Lieutenant Governor is desirous that recourse should not be had to harsh measures, or to inquisitorial proceedings towards those who are suspected of complicity. The persons who were openly engaged in the riot, or who are known to have aided and abetted, or to have fomented the disturbances, should be moderately punished, but too ready credence should not be given to the accusations of those implicated, or to the delation of informers.

5. You are authorised to convey your thanks to Baboos Deo Nurayen Singh, and Futteh Nurayen Singh, for their conduct on the occasion. It is gratifying to find native Gentlemen thus spontaneously coming forward in the maintenance of public order.

6. The Lieutt. Governor concurs with you in thinking that there is no apparent cause for suspecting the conduct of the Rajah of Benares. It is satisfactory to find that he united with others in furnishing supplies to the Military Bazars.

7. The disturbance seems to have arisen from some misapprehension regarding the immediate enforcement

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of the messing system in the Jail. You are aware that on that subject no orders have lately been issued by the Government. The sentiments entertained on that subject remain the same that they have ever been. The introduction of the system is desirable if it can be effected without unduly shocking the prejudices of the people; but it is not worth while to irritate and exasperate them by enforcing it against their will. The system has now quietly and gradually been introduced into many jails; the people will soon learn that it involves no prejudice to their caste, and covers no design upon their religion; and will cease to offer to it the violent opposition, which it has hitherto sometimes met with. As no orders had been issued in the Benares Jail for enforcement of the messing system before the disturbance, so, now that the disturbance has been suppressed, there is no occasion for further noticing the subject.

8. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned. Copies having been kept for record.

95. E. A. Reade, Superintendent of Police, Benares to F. B. Gubbins, Magistrate of Benares, dated 20th August, 1852.

With reference to your report and enclosures dated 7th instant relative to the recent disturbance at Benares, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the orders of Government No. 3350 dated 17th instant and of the Memorandum submitted for its consideration.

2. I request that the purport of these orders may be conveyed to Mr. R. Cust, Mr. Asserlant Malcolm and Mr. Wyatt, in acknowledgement of the aid they have

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rendered to you in the performance of important duties, the execution of which reflects the highest credit on yourself, and the explanation of the views expressed by the Government.

3. With regard to the offenders who assembled at the Burna Bridge for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, and those who similarly assembled together near Kummucha, such having had no part in the seditious meeting at Nattee Imlee and the outrage committed on yourself and a attendant police, I see no reason to interfere. These cases are I believe under the investigation of Mr. R. Cust and Mr. Wyatt, who will consult with you and dispose of these cases as they deem right.

4. With regard to the parties implicated in the first and third charges, I request you will prepare a list of such persons as have been arrested or in your opinion should be arrested and brought to trial. You are of course at liberty to absolve such persons implicated in these charges, as you deem fit objects of mercy.

5. With regard to those whom you think should be called to account on the second charge, I request also that you will prepare a separate list.

6. When these lists have been prepared I request that they may be submitted with the record of investigation.

96. F. B. Gubbins, Magistrate of Benares to E. A. Reade, Commissioner of 5th Division, Benares, dated Benares, the 27th October, 1852.

The inhabitants of the city of Benares have behaved so well and peaceably during the late Hindoo and Mussulman festivals, that I am induced to address you in their

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behalf and to request the favor of your obtaining the sanction of Government to my pardoning and releasing the remaining 29 individuals specified in your letter No. 84 of the 25 ultimo as persons who should be brought to trial for their share in the disturbances that occurred on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of August last.

2. These persons have already suffered severely for their folly in loss of comfort, peace of mind, and station, and I think that the measures that I now take the liberty of recommending, would in every way be advisable and would be accepted as a boon by the rest of their fellow townsmen.

97. E. A. Reade, Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Benares to W. Muir, Secretary to Government, N. W. P., Agra, dated Benares, the 28th October, 1852.

With reference to my report No. 62 dated 9th August and its enclosures regarding the late disturbance at Benares, and the orders of Government No. 3350 dated 17th idem in reply, I have the honour to submit correspondence with the Magistrate of Benares relative to some of the parties implicated.

2. With reference to Para. 18 of my letter above mentioned I beg to state that the rioters taken at the Burna Bridge were tried by the officiating Joint Magistrate Mr. R. N. Cust and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment with labour commutable to fines, they were all persons of the lower classes.

3. The parties implicated in the assemblage at Kummucha were tried by the Deputy Magistrate Mr. Loyate.

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The majority were pardoned and the few sentenced were subjected to lenient punishment.

4. Mr. Gubbins undertook the investigation of those charged with active participation in the first disorder by meeting at the Natee Imlee, on which occasion the Magistrate and his police were assaulted and compelled to retreat. This arrangement of 59 persons and afterwards of 4 others, was submitted agreeably to the orders of Govt. for the consideration of this office, and after perusal of the record it will be seen from the enclosures of this address that I considered it necessary to proceed against 24, leaving the Magistrate discretion regarding 5 others against whom there was primafacie evidence as aiders and abettors and liberating the others, exempting all but one who has evaded from prosecution.

5. The evidence against those 24 persons is very full and complete. Most of the accused admit their presence. The occurrence took place by day, there can be no doubt as to recognition. Some admit that they assembled for the purpose of discussing reputed innovations in the present system at the Jail but plead the absence of any evil intention. Others plead their absence at the particular time, the Magistrate and his police were assaulted or that they had no share in the business and were unconscious of its occurrence.

6. The accused are mostly persons of the classes deemed respectable. They have subjected themselves to arrest like ordinary malefactors and have obtained release from Jail only on furnishing heavy bail, a few are still in Jail in consequence of inability to furnish the bail required. The Magistrate considers that they have been sufficiently punished for the purpose of public example, and as a reward to the city for the exemplary

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conduct of all classess during the Mohurrum and Dussehra festival recommends a free pardon to all without exception.

7. This is a large measure of grace and the approval of Government must first be solicited. Injudicious unity is to be deprecated as much as needless severity but I think in this case the proposed act of grace can be safely allowed. It is not likely that any smaller can arise, bounded or supposed amidity as to handing over particular person or persons of particular classes or the apprehension of the evidence being insufficient. The notion founded on previous successes that concession could be obtained from authority by clamour has been thoroughly dissipated. The evidence of 23 eye witnesses, coupled with admissions on the part of most of accused cannot be rebutted. The only plea that can be raised is that mischief was not meant and happily none ensued and this is the excuse of children who play with fire.

98. William Muir, Secretary to the Government N. W.P., to E. A. Reade, Commissioner of the Benares Division, dated the 12th November, 1852.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 28th ultimo, No. 78 submitting a correspondence with the Magistrate of Benares relative to some of the parties implicated in the late disturbance at that city.

2. The Lieutenant Governor learns with much pleasure that the festivals of the Mohurrum and Dussehra have passed off quietly, and he accedes with readiness to the Magistrate's proposal, supported by your recommendation, that the 29 rioters now under trial, as being concerned in the late disturbance, may be pardoned

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and freed from further prosecution. You are requested to make known, that this act of grace is designed to mark the satisfaction of the Government at the peaceable conduct of the inhabitants of Benares during the late festivals.

3. The enclosures of your letter are returned, copies being retained for record.

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Education

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EDUCATION

99. W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor General to C. T. Metcalfe, Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 12th February, 1819.

When the Governor General visited the Upper Provinces in 1814, Joynarrain Ghossaul an inhabitant of this place presented a Petition to His Lordship with proposals for establishing a school in this neighbourhood and requesting that Government would receive in deposit the sum of Rs. 20,000 the legal interest of which together with the Revenue arising from certain lands, he wished to appropriate to the expense of the Institution, His Lordship approving of the motive by which Joynarrain appeared to be actuated and conceiving that beneficial consequences might result from the plan of Instruction to the natives directed Mr. Ricketts to write to me to desire that I would send for Joynarrain and ascertain precisely his intentions and submit a regular official report of my sentiments on the subject to enable Government to satisfy itself of the propriety of receiving the deposit and of intending to the Institution its support and encouragement.

2. I have now the honor to transmit the enclosed papers received some time since from Joynarrain and to state that the Institution appears to me to deserve every encouragement both on account of the good likely to result from it to the natives in this quarter, and because it is viewed by the natives themselves with general approbation, for further particular I beg to refer you to the Rev. D. Corrie now at the Presidency who is fully informed on the subject and will readily afford any further explanations that may be required.

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100. J. Thornton, Secretary to Government, N. W. P., to the Collector and Magistrate, Benares, dated Agra, the 7th June, 1845.

The Lieutenant Governor is desirous to draw your attention to the subject of Vernacular Education in the district entrusted to your charge.

2. It is generally admitted that the standard of education amongst the people is very low. At the same time causes are now at work, which tend rapidly to raise the standard, and improve the intellectual state of the whole population.

3. The people of Hindostan are essentially an agricultural people. Any thing which concerns their land immediately rivets their attention and excites their interest.

4. During the late Settlement a measurement has been made and a map drawn of every field in these Provinces, and a record formed of every right attaching to the field. The Patwarree's papers, based on this Settlement, constitute an annual Registry of these rights, and are regularly filed in the Collector's Office. They are compiled on an uniform system, and are the acknowledged ground work of all judicial orders regarding rights in land.

5. It is important for his own protection, that every one possessing any interest in the land, should be so far acquainted with the principles on which these papers are compiled, as to be able to satisfy himself that the entries affecting himself are correct.

6. There is thus a direct and powerful inducement to the mind of almost every individual to acquire so much of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mensuration, as may suffice for the protection of his rights. Until this knowledge be universal it is vain to hope that any great degree of accuracy can be attained in the preparation of the papers.

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7. When the mind of the whole people has thus been raised to a sense of the importance of knowledge, it is natural to suppose that many from the mass will advance further and cultivate literature, the higher rewards it offers, or even for the pleasure which its acquisition occasions.

8. You will hence perceive that it is your duty with reference to the great interests immediately entrusted to your care, to do all in your power to promote the Education of the people.

9. The means for this purpose are at hand in the indigenous Schools which are scattered over the face of the country. Their number may not at present be large, and the instruction conveyed in them is known to be rude and elementary, but their numbers may be increased and the instruction conveyed in them may be improved.

10. In this, as in all other operations, it is most important to carry the people with you, and to aid their efforts, rather than remove from them the stimulus to exertion by making all the efforts yourself. Judicious encouragement on your part will promote the formation of Village Schools, and enlist on your side in the work of education the persons whom the people themselves may select as their teachers, and support for that purpose. It is not unreasonable to expect that before long the Village School Master will be as recognized a servant of the community as any other of the servants whose remuneration is now borne amongst the authorized village charges.

11. These school Masters may be encouraged by kindly notice, and by occasional rewards to the most deserving of themselves or of their scholars. They may be aided by the distribution of printed and lithographed books.

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12. A series of Village School books is now in course of preparation and will shortly be circulated. They will be short, very elementary, and strictly on the system now followed in all Native Schools. The series will contain instructions in Mensuration according to the native method, and explanations of the form and subject of the Putwarree's papers.

13. When these books are circulated, you will also be apprized of other measures which will be organized for the superintendence of Village Schools, much on the plan recommended by Mr. W. Adam in his Third Report on the State of Education in Bengal furnished to the Government in the year 1838.

14. In the meantime it is necessary that you apply yourself without further delay to the collection of statistical details regarding the actual state of education in your district. This enquiry should embrace education in all its branches—the lowest and highest.

15. It is important that the information should be furnished in an uniform manner. For this purpose 3 copies of a reprint of so much of Mr. Adam's Third Report, as shows his plan of arranging the statistics of the district he visited, is forwarded for your information and for distribution to your subordinates. Your report will be drawn up as nearly as may be convenient on this model but you will consider the district as divided into *Purgunnahs* rather than in *Thannahs*, which are the local sub divisions of a district best known in Bengal. I am further desired to furnish you with the following instructions as to the method in which the information may be collected.

16. The revenue officers of the Government are the persons, whom you will naturally employ as your agents. Directions for the guidance of the Tehsildars have been

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compiled, as well as a translation of so much of Mr. Adam's report as will apprize them of the object in view, and several copies are herewith forwarded to you for distribution.

17. You will first draw up in your own office for each *Purgunnah* a return of the form annexed, filling in from the Settlement records the names of all the *Mauzahs*, arranged according the Persian Alphabet, their *Jumma* and population. Where there are no schools in a *Mauzah*, the line assigned to that *Mauzah* will remain blank ; where there are more schools than can be conveniently shown in the allotted space, the detail will be separately given in a supplemental return, to which reference will be made on the face of the statement.

18. It is essential that every *Mauzah* be entered in the statement in order that no one be overlooked.

19. When you receive back the statements from the Tehsildars, you will not adopt them, till you are quite satisfied of their correctness You will easily test them by independent enquiries made by any trust worthy person in your Office, regarding several entries taken at random throughout the whole. During the frequent visits to the several parts of your District, made by yourself or your subordinates, you will ascertain the accuracy of the returns by personal enquiries. It is impossible that with ordinary care, your return should be otherwise than correct.

20. The Lieutenant Governor will feel gratified by any remarks or suggestions which you may make on the subject, when you furnish the report.

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101. Instructions to Tehsildars from J. Thornton, Secretary to the Government, N. W. P.

1. The Government is desirous to receive from you a return of the number of schools in your Tehsildary.

2. The object of the enquiry is to promote the formation of these schools, and improve the education given in them, so that the *Zemindars* and *Ryuts* may be able to read and write and understand the Putwarree's papers and see that they are accurately drawn up.

3. The Government does not intend to establish schools of its own, but it intends to help the people in establishing schools for themselves.

4. You will hereafter be informed in what way help will be given : at present the Government wishes to know how many schools there are in your Tehsildary, what is taught in those schools, and how the Teachers are remunerated ?

5. A form is sent to you in which you will enter the required information under the several heads : you will observe that a single line is allotted to every village in your jurisdiction. If the village contains no schools, you will leave the line blank ; if it contains more schools than there is room for, you will enter the details in a separate supplement return and make a reference to that return on the face of the statement.

6. A translation is annexed of the report furnished to the Government of Bengal by Mr. Adam regarding the State of Education in *Zillah* Beerbhoom. A similar report for the whole district will be drawn up by the Collector from the returns of the several Tehsildars. If you feel disposed to draw up yourself a report in that form for your own Tehsildary, it will be better. The facts regarding each *Purgunnah* should be noted separately,

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without regard to the division of the district into *Thannahs*.

7. You will collect the information requisite to fill up the entries through the *Purgunnah* Canoongoes and village Putwarrees, testing it in every available manner, but you will be careful not to harass the people by summoning them to answer on the subject: it is better you should take a little longer time in completing the return, than that you should give the people annoyance in preparing it: you will spare no pains in ensuring its accuracy.

8. The entries in the several columns of the annexed specimen form will explain to you how they should be filled up.

102. The Collector of Benares to A. Shakespear, Assistant Secretary to Lieutenant Governor, Agra, dated Benares, the 23rd October, 1847.

With reference to your letter No. 529 of the 23rd June last, calling attention to printed circulars of the 7th June and 27th September, 1845, on the subject Indigenous Schools, I have the honour to forward herewith 2 statements in English in the form prescribed, prepared from the vernacular returns obtained by my predecessor for the city and district of Benares. The number of villages, however, in which any teachers have been found to exist, being extremely limited, I have not thought it necessary to transmit to you a detailed list prepared in the manner indicated in paras 17 and 18 of the printed circular letter from Government No. 460 of the 7th June.

2nd. I have been very unwilling to forward these statements as I am unable to satisfy myself of the accuracy of the portion referring to the interior, or of the character of

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the establishments indicated, but I am unwilling longer to delay them and as the marching season is now commencing, I am desirous of forwarding them atonce in their present state, that any instructions on the subject deemed necessary or expedient may be furnished to me at the period when they may be most readily and effectually carried out.

3rd. I have not since the issue of the orders of Govt. been myself in charge of this district at a season or under circumstances which admitted of my visiting the interior with a view to making enquiries on the subject but my predecessor, in a memorandum left by him on the subject states, "I took some pains personally on this side, and through Mr. Loch on the other side of the river to ascertain whether there were in this district any schools in existence, as a basis to commence upon, but I could find none."

4th. It will be observed from the statement, that all the Village Schools are entered as held in the houses of private individuals and the amount of monthly emolument derived from the occupation by the teachers is for the most part so small, as to be quite inadequate to their support. It appears unquestionable too from these returns even admitting them not to be altogether trustworthy that the amount of indigenous education in the interior of this district is lamentably small. The entire number of scholars entered being 173 of whom 121 are Kayaths.

5th. From the column of "books taught", however, it wlll be observed that Persian studies monopolize the whole, the vernaculars being taught to the children of respectable parents chiefly at their homes, and neither this branch of study, nor that of accounts, being deemed by the parties making these returns, or indeed by the

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people themselves worthy of entry in a return of schools and teachers.

6th Hence, I feel little doubt that on a more close enquiry amongst the people themselves, it will be found that more means of instruction than have been here represented, actually exist and even if there did, it is I conceive certain that a sufficient nucleus exists for arranging out the views of Government.

7th. In the statement for the city there are a few schools in which Hindui, Mahajani, and accounts are taught but although the returns for the city have been furnished, as these are indicated in the exemplar received from Government, the progress of the education in the interior of the district appears to me to be more especially the object aimed at in the present instructions of Government. The inhabitants of the city having abundant means and opportunity of instruction if disposed to avail themselves of it, and hence in the foregoing remarks I have directed my observations especially to the former.

8th. This is a subject in which I feel personally the liveliest interest believing that there is one subject on which the well being of the country so vitally depends, as on this and I have accordingly prepared in English, Urdu and Hindui a notification on the subject based chiefly on the tenor and terms of the instructions received from Government. Of these, copies are annexed and if they be approved, I purpose having the vernacular translation lithographed and distributed to every *Zemindar* and person of rank or influence in the district.

102-A. Notifications respecting Village Schools.

It is well known to all that the British Government has established schools and colleges in the city of Benares

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and other large towns, with the view of extending the blessings of education amongst the people, that large sums are yearly expended on this account and that many superior scholars are sent out by these institutions, but it is a fact equally undeniable that but a very small proportion of the people residing in the interior of this or of other districts in this part of India have at present any means of obtaining even the simplest elements of education and that in consequence but very few are able even to read and write their own names.

2. It is however the earnest desire and aim of the British Government to raise and improve by every means in its power, the intellectual condition of every class amongst the people entrusted to its care, to excite in them a desire for knowledge and to lead them to understand that as other nations and people have advanced in civilization and improvement by means of knowledge, so it is their interest likewise to avail themselves of every opportunity by which they can improve themselves and qualify themselves for entering with greater intelligence and efficiency upon all the ordinary concerns of life.

3. The people of Hindostan are essentially an agricultural people. Those engaged in the cultivation of soil, comprise by far the largest part of the population, to those therefore all knowledge which appertains to agricultural concerns is calculated to be of most immediate and apparent utility so that while most of them are nearly indifferent to the pursuit of science and literature for their own sake, anything which concerns their land immediately rivets their attention and excites their interest.

4. During the late settlement a measurement has been made and a map drawn of every field in these provinces and a record formed of every right attaching to the field. The Patwaree's papers based on this settlement constitute an annual Registry of these rights and are regularly

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filed in the Collector's Office. They are compiled on an uniform system, and are the acknowledged ground work of all judicial orders regarding rights in land, so that it has now become important for his own protection that everyone possessing any interest in the land, should be so far acquainted with the principles on which these papers are compiled, as to be able to satisfy himself that the entries affecting himself are correct.

5. There is thus a direct and powerful inducement to the mind of almost every individual to acquire so much of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Mensuration as may suffice for the protection of his rights and until this knowledge become more general it is vain to hope that any great degree of accuracy can be attained in the preparation of the papers or that they can be rendered so extensive a means of good as they were intended to be and are capable of becoming.

6. The means at present afforded to the people for attaining the amount of knowledge required for this purpose are as has been above observed small and inadequate, still it is believed, that to a certain extent in the indigenous schools which are scattered over the face of the country, these means do exist in a form capable of ready extention. Their number may not at present be large and the instruction conveyed in them is known to be rude and elementary but their numbers may be increased and the instruction conveyed in them may be improved.

7. To this object then the British Government purposes to direct its aim and exertions and it desires for this purpose to carry the wishes and inclinations of the people along with it. This it hopes to effect by affording encouragement to the Village School Masters selected by the people themselves by taking notice of and rewarding

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the masters deserving amongst them, and amongst their scholars by preparing and distributing useful elementary books and also by showing favour towards those Nobles, Gentry, Heads of villages, Capitalists, or other, who by promoting the interests of schools already established, or instituting new ones may exhibit an enlightened interest in the plan now sketched out for the gradual improvement of the people at large.

8. Already something has been done in other districts towards exciting an interest in this subject and securing the adoption of active measures for extending village education ; valuable reports have been furnished and several useful books have been prepared and are supplied at a cheap cost (as noted at the foot of this) and if these views be generally carried out and responded to by the most intelligent and well disposed amongst the people themselves here as elsewhere, it is not unreasonable to effect that before long the Village School Master will be as recognized a servant of the community, as any other of the servants whose remuneration is now borne amongst the authorized village charges.

9. When this shall be the case, the character and intelligence of the whole people will have been improved and their importance greatly raised, even in the eyes of other nations. They will be much better able to make known their wants and their sentiments to the Government which however anxious to meet them, must often times from its ignorance of them, be precluded from doing so and all business will be transacted amongst themselves in a manner much more satisfactory than at present.

10. All those who have it in their power are hereby urgently invited to meet and second the views now declared by the Government on this very important subject,

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and the authorities of the district, when travelling during marching season through the interior will make a point of minutely inquiring what progress may have been made and taking notice of and making generally known whatever may be found worthy of commendation.

11. Those desirous of procuring copies of any of the works prepared under the orders of Government have only to intimate to the Tehsildar, the number and description of which they have need and they will be supplied through him without delay. These books have been prepared with an especial view to the wants of the village population in general and it is believed are well adopted to afford the knowledge which will be found most useful to them. It is hoped, therefore that all who may interest themselves in the subject of this paper, will endeavour to bring them into use and the British Officers or their subordinates will gladly receive any suggestions which may be offered either for their improvement or correction, or for the preparation of other works on subject felt to be required.

103. The Collector of Benares to Dr. James R. Ballantyne, Principal of the Benares College, dated Benares, the 6th January, 1848.

Having recently with the approval of the higher authorities, prepared in Urdu and Hindui a notification respecting indigenous Village Schools, which has been lithographed for general circulation with a view to the extension and encouragement of such places of institutions (instructions), I do myself the honour to forward herewith 25 copies of each, bearing the seal and signature of the Collector and shall feel greatly obliged by your having them disseminated amongst such persons within your

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reach as you may consider most likely to take an interest in and exert themselves to promote the object in view. A translation of this notification into English is annexed to this letter for record in your office.

2. Although the aim and object of the schools contemplated in the document in question are as indicated at page 11 and 12 of the Report of Government N. W. Provinces for 1844/45, of a very humble description, still, as the institution under your management is the chief educational one in this part of India, it cannot but exercise a powerful influence on all other undertakings in this department which may be set on foot and be in its turn, acted upon by them to a greater or less extent. The devising therefore, or encouraging any means, by which the one may be rendered in any way beneficial to the other, will be a subject of interest and importance to me and I shall accordingly feel obliged at all times, by any remarks or suggestions which yourself or others may offer, having this object in view.

3. Mr. C. C. Fink, Superintendent of Vernacular Schools at Agra in the 21st para of his report on the subject published in the above Government Report for 44/45 expresses, you will observe, a hope that "the Agra College will become a nursery for Village School Masters" and the expectation appears a reasonable and appropriate one in regard to all the principal Educational Institutions of Government, already, it is more than probable, that the Benares College must have raised up some, alteast, well qualified to fill the office for which I cannot conceive any other class of persons so well adapted and accordingly, if yourself or others connected with the College are acquainted with any of its past pupils, competent thereto, or others possessing the like acquirement, who would be willing to undertake the office of

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village teachers on salaries ranging from 5 to 10 Rs. per mensem exclusive of whatever perquisites they might obtain from their pupils, I should feel obliged by your having their names intimated to me or sending them to me for personal inquiries.

4th. At the same time I have been given to understand that if a fit person can be found, the Government has some intention of appointing an Inspector of such schools probably somewhat on the footing of the coadjutor, by name Narain Das, who was associated with Mr. Fink on a salary of 80 Rs. I am not as yet in possession of the definitive views of Government on this point but knowing it to be favourable to such a measure, I am prepared to report on the subject, should an eligible candidate be found. If therefore, any such should occur to you, may I request the favour of your informing me on the subject.

5. In conclusion, I may mention that it is the intention of the Commissioner and of the Collector to establish from their private funds 2 or 3 such schools as those contemplated in the notification wherever they may appear most likely to prove serviceable and perhaps if this were intimated to those amongst whom the document in question may be circulated, it would serve as an additional testimony to the importance, which those at the Head of the Government, as well as those subordinate to them, attach to the undertaking now in contemplation, and the favour with which any public spirited efforts to promote it, will certainly be regarded.

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104 G. Nicholls, Head Master, Benares College to Dr. James R. Ballantyne, Secretary Local Committee of Public Institutions, Benares, dated Benares, the 26th January, 1848.

I have read with much interest the letter from the Collector of Benares to your address and the translation of the circular which accompanies it.

The education of the great mass of the people, in their own language, and by means of their own character, is a subject I have ever been deeply interested in during my residence in India, and I rejoice that the attempt to diffuse simple and useful knowledge among the people of this Province is about to be commenced.

The simplicity and utility of the plan proposed, leaves no room for any suggestions at present. With reference, however, to the 4 par (para) of Mr. McLeod's letter, I beg permission to offer a few remarks.

I fear it can scarcely be expected that the proposed schools will ever effect what may very reasonably be expected from them, unless they are placed under close active supervision. But, with every wish to encourage the natives of the country, by using their agency in positions of trust and honour, yet from my exeperience, in the Institution, I have so long been connected with, of Native Teachers it may be feared that the contemplated schools will not succeed if consigned, in a manner, to Native Inspectors, which, from the proposed plan, I imagine they would be. The time, that the Commissioner and other authorities, could spare to these schools, (during the official tours of those functionaries), would, I fear, from their multifarious duties be but small.

I would therefore suggest that instead of a Native Inspector at 80 Rs. per mensem, the inspection of these

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schools should be entrusted to the officers of the College, who might visit them in turn at different periods, and that a native as Assistant Inspector, (on a salary, in the first instance of 30 or 40 Rs. per mensem) should be appointed. (I may add that I think one man fit for the purpose might be found from amongst those who have been educated in the College).

If one or more of the College Officers should be entrusted with the inspection of these schools, it would only be necessary for Government to defray their travelling expenses, when out at a distance from the station, or for any length of time. The schools in the immediate vicinity of Benares might easily be visited on holidays.

It will afford me pleasure, to do all, that may be in my power, to render assistance in the proposed plan.

105. Mohd Hasan, First Arabic and Persian Teacher of the Benares College to Dr. James R. Ballantyne, Secretary, Local Committee of Public Institutions, dated Benares, the 14th April, 1848.

I respectfully beg to bring to your notice that on the occurrence of a vacancy in any of the public courts lads brought up in Government College and Schools, and in other respects well fitted for the posts to which they aspire are rejected from the circumstance of their wanting experience in the daily routine of business, and preference is generally given to other candidates; thus a serious injury is manifestly done to the ex-students. In order to avoid the evil complained of, there is a rule in force in the Delhi College to the effect, that every student in the last year of his term, should twice a week attend the *Cucheries* with a view to acquaint himself with the official

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business. Two of the Delhi alumni have, by dint of perseverance and industry, so far profited by the Regulation above hinted, as one of them to get the situation of *Sheristadar* in the Collectorate and the other in the Magistracy at Delhi, in which they do considerable credit to themselves and to their teachers. I humbly beg to suggest that if, by way of favour, a similar arrangement could be brought about in this College, much good will be done, and I hope you will subscribe to the correctness of my proposition.

106. D. Tresham, Superintendent, Village Schools, Benares to D. F. McLeod, Collector, Benares, dated Benares, the 29th April, 1848.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 210. In reply, I beg leave to submit the following memorandum on the subject of the 1st paragraph as therein required.

2 As the mode, in which Sub Superintendents may in the first instance be employed, embraces three particulars viz. the introduction of printed books, the gradual establishment of one uniform and recognized system of instruction, and the furnishing of monthly reports, relative to the success or failure, of endeavours made, I beg to propose their adoption, as a preliminary step towards facilitating the organization of existing Village Schools, and preparing them for supervisions.

3. The introduction of printed works into Village Schools, may at first sight appear to be easy of accomplishment, but when it is remembered, that, the natives of India are slow in appreciating any measure, however likely ultimately to benefit, it will be perceived, that to effect this, must of necessity be a work of time and labor. The

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earlier therefore the task is engaged in, the easier will the subsequent details become, and on giving it a proper direction in the very outset, will the success of the latter mainly depend. The four elementary treatises by Ram Saran Das, as the only books likely to benefit in this stage of the proceeding may be first introduced.

4. In order to induce village teachers to take the books offered them, and stimulate them to study and prepare themselves for imparting the knowledge acquired to their pupils, their curiosity may be awakened by familiar explanations, relative to the variety of subjects treated of, and the fund of useful informatin conveyed in them. As a further incitement, "the love of distinction a passion so strong in the human breast, may be made available to promote so desirable an object. The village teachers might be informed, that, on bringing forward their pupils on the subject of the books furnished them, of which periodical examinations would alone form the test, the most successful among them would obtain certificates from the local authorities. This would be of great practical value to them both, as it would tend to raise them in the estimation of their fellow countrymen, secure a larger accession of pupils, and greatly increase their emoluments."

5. The gradual introduction of a uniform system of instruction throughout the district, would be unattached with difficulty, when published works are fairly introduced. The village teachers may be assisted, by the Sub Superintendents located among them, to classify their pupils according to the various degrees of proficiency manifested, or very nearly so. They would thus be led to observe the great saving of labor which would result to them from the adoption of such a measure. To this may be added, by grafting on the present oral method of instruction, the catechetical mode. The Sub Superintendents may, by

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offering to relieve them in the work of instruction give an occasional lesson or so, to illustrate the working of the system. The superiority of the latter over the former method, would be manifest to them atonce, in the uniformity of the progress made, and the intelligence evinced by their pupils. They would then find, that they are enabled to teach, what they profess to teach, better than they had before.

6. As the preparation of monthly reports by the Sub-Superintendents would entail needless trouble, and labour they may be required to keep a diary, to be forwarded either through me, or direct to your address, or, the substance of the labors of the month may be embodied by me, in a monthly communication to you.

7. The unavoidable delay, that has occurred in the preparation of this memorandum, has been partly owing to the necessity of informing myself on the subject, by the perusal of Mr. Adam's Third Report on the state of Education in Bengal, and Mr. Fink's report on the result of his labors in the district of Agra and partly to ill health from which I have been suffering, and for which I beg to solicit your indulgence.

In reply to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I beg to state that I have received charge of the books alluded to ,————————and as a further supply may be needed, I shall apply as directed to the Government Curator.

107. A. Shakespear, Assistant Secretary to the Government N. W. P., to D. F. McLeod, Collector of Benares, dated Agra, the 25th July, 1848.

With reference to your report on Village Schools dated 23rd October, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract from a note laid before the

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Honourable the Lieutenant Governor containing the remarks of a person possessing considerable local knowledge of Benares and to request your opinion regarding the circumstances therein stated. Should those prove correct, you are requested to state whether you could not amend your statements so as to bring them more into accordance with facts.

107A. Extract from a note on the Report regarding the Indigenous Schools at Benares.

"The Indigenous Schools Returns and Reports from the Benares District appear to be very defective. In the city of Benares notice is taken only of Persian and Hindee Schools, and while the many Sanscrit and Missionary Schools are altogether omitted. In the District not a single Hindee or Sanscrit School is reported."

"It is very singular that in a city so fond of Sanscrit learning, there should not be a single Sanscrit School, and that the whole District too should be without either *Sanscrit* or *Hindee* instruction."

"This circumstance of correct (Sic) ought to have attracted notice and required some particular remarks, but it has been passed over entirely. Another remarkable circumstance presents itself to notice which might have afforded ground for important deductions, that in a District where Hindoos so largely preponderate, as shown in the margin, and the prejudice of Caste and Religion are perhaps the strongest, Persian School should exist to the entire exclusion of Hindee."

Hindoo————	6,76,050.
Mahomedans and Others than Hindoos	65,376.
Excess of Hindoos	6,10,674.

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"I beg to state humbly that I am personally acquainted with several Pandits of repute in the city of Benares who teach Sanscrit, and I have been lately informed that there are about 200 Pandits in the city and suburbs of Benares, who are generally brought together by the Rajah's invitations on special occasions, and who teach, upon a rough minimum calculation, about 2,000 pupils."

"Such a large Institution as Jynaraen's which holds almost as prominent a position in Benares as the Government College, has not found a place either in the Returns or the Report. This Institution is under the superintendence of the Church Mission, who have besides other small schools in the city."

"The Branch of the London Mission at Benares have one large school in the city containing as far as my personal knowledge will allow me to state about 100 boys and several smaller ones both in the city and suburbs, containing about 200 boys altogether."

"The Baptist Mission have a few schools also."

"Domestic instruction prevails to a large extent in the city and Disirict of Benares, owing to the strong prejudices of Caste, but this subject has been thrown out of the Report altogether."

108. D. Tresham, Superintendent, Village Schools, Benares to D. F. McLeod, Collector, Benares, dated Benares, the 17th August, 1848.

I have the honor to submit the statements furnished by the Sub Inspectors, showing the villages visited by them during the past month, in the *Purgunnahs* of Lotha Amanat and Jalhupoor, on this side, and those, of Ralhupoor and Mowaee, on the other side, (? of) the Ganges.

2. On a reference to these statements, it will be

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observed, that, in the *Purgunnahs* surveyed, 13 Schools have been put with, of which 7 are Persian, 4 Kithi, 1 Hindi and 1 Sanscrit affording instruction to 177 pupils. The accompanying abstract exhibits in one view, the situation of these Schools, the subjects therein taught, the number of pupils under tuition in each, and the books introduced into them by the Sub Inspectors, as shown in their Returns.

3. While reviewing the labors of the Sub Inspectors, it may not be amiss to notice briefly, the difficulties they have had to encounter. These may be comprised in the following, viz. misconception of the object and views of Govt. in interesting itself in the education of the people, and the almost hopeless apathy, and unconcern, of the inhabitants of the villages visited in endeavouring to secure for their children any education, however superficial either in Urdu or Hindi.

4. Being prepared in some measure for the first of these, from personal intercourse with the people in and about the city, I have yet to learn, that distorted views of the subject under consideration had spread far and wide in the District. My first visit into the interior atonce convinced me of the fact. The objections started again and again by *Zemindars* and others with whom I have had opportunities of conversing about Village Schools, sufficiently indicated, the false impressions and deep seated prejudices they had imbibed. To remove these has naturally been the chief object of my solicitude, and I need not add, that neither pains, nor labor, have been spared by the Sub Inspectors and myself to bring about so desirable a result. A reaction may therefore be looked forward to, as the only means of removing this obstacle, which has occurred to us in our very outset, and time alone will prove, how far our efforts have been successful

5. With reference to the second difficulty above alluded to, it may be observed that the people of the

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villages, the *ryots* particularly, who have long ceased to think and act for themselves, must have inducements thrown in their way, to stimulate them to exertion, in order to enable them to shake of the lethargy and ignorance, in which they appear to be enshrouded. Their reply has invariably been, when the nature and objects of education, have been carefully explained to and rightly understood by them, "what you say is undeniable, but, if the *Sirkar* establishes Schools in our villages, we shall send our children for instruction." As this does not imply unwillingness on their part to have their children taught, but simply that they would make no effort themselves, may it not be assumed that if they were supplied with well trained teachers, they would avail themselves of the opportunity placed within their reach, gradually be led to value it as a blessing, and eventually contribute towards securing its continuance. If this be admitted, the question arises where are teachers, efficient and fitted in every way for the undertaking to be had? I am prepared to point out some, who would be willing to settle themselves in the District, were but a trifling remuneration held out to them for about 3 months at least to enable them to collect a sufficient number of pupils from whose contributions they might afterwards support themselves. The subject appears to be worth a trial, and as it contains within itself the elements of success, I beg leave to submit it for your favourable consideration.

6. The villages pointed out by the Sub Inspectors, as eligible for the establishment of Schools form a prominent feature in their Returns. Some of these I have myself visited, and should the experiment referred to in the preceding paragraph be determined upon, they would, from the centrical position they occupy, and the facilities for supervision they afford, be the best adapted for the purpose.

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7. The number of villages visited by the Sub Inspectors amount to 232, embracing a circuit of about 60 miles. From the distance they have been obliged daily to travel, much of their time has necessarily been occupied in discovering their localities where schools at present exist in ascertaining the number of pupils, and in enquiring into their arrangement, the subjects taught, and the mode in which instruction is imparted. Little leisure has therefore been found by them to introduce the catechetical method of teaching in these indigenous Schools as they were directed to do in the paper instructions furnished (? to) them. Ram Saran Das's Patwari Accounts have however been favourably received in 7 of the 13 Schools reported by them as existing. The teachers who have accepted these books have cheerfully paid for and have further expressed their willingness to allow their pupils to be examined in them, which I purpose doing after the rains. In the meantime, I would, with your permission, detach the most able of the Sub Inspectors to visit these schools once a week in rotation, while the others are employed in surveying the remaining *Purgunnahs*.

8. The absence of the amount of population in the Statements now forwarded exhibits, I beg leave to observe, a barrenness which we hope in future to obviate. This particular, from which the proportion of those taught to those not under instruction, might have been deduced, has not been altogether neglected The probable amount of population of some of the villages has been obtained, and in consequence of its being so loosely given by the villagers themselves as not to entitle it to belief, its insertion has been withheld.

9. I beg to report that a part of the *Purgunnahs* of Dhoos, and Mohowaree has been surveyed during the current month ; on their completion, which, I am led to

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believe, will be accomplished in a few days at farthest, the *Purgunnahs* of Sheopoor and Kuteehur will next occupy the attention of the Sub Inspectors.

10. In conclusion, I beg that the delay in forwarding the enclosed Returns may be pardoned, all which I have myself transcribed after school hours.

109. Paper of Instructions for Sub Superintendents of Village Schools in the Benares District from D. F. McLeod, Collector, Benares.

1. The objects which Government has chiefly in view in appointing Visitors of native Schools are to evince the interest which it feels in all that can promote the intelligence and usefulness of the mass of the rural population, to encourage and assist all efforts made by the people themselves, the *Zemindars* and Gentry for the establishment of Village Schools, to enable it to discover and reward those who take a prominent part in such efforts, and by its advice and direction, to introduce such improvement in the modes and subjects of tuition as circumstances may render practicable.

2. The duties therefore, of these Visitors will be : in the first place to ascertain distinctly and report upon the extent to which instruction is communicated in the villages of the circle allotted respectively to each, as well as the kind and manner of instruction imparted "to explain to the people the advantages of education and press upon them the importance of making early provision for the instruction of their children," and by every means in their power to endeavour to extend the exertions of the people themselves in this direction. For this purpose, they should fully explain to them, that the Government, while it does not deem it desirable that instruction should be

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rendered gratuitous and considers it right that those who can, should pay for the instruction of their children as heretofore, will yet attentively watch the progress of this measure and is prepared to distinguish by its approval, all those who may exert themselves to promote the work and to reward those teachers who may prove most zealous and successful.

3. Their next duty will be, wherever they may find this practicable, to endeavour by their advice and by example to improve the method of instruction pursued. But they are most fully to understand, that this advice or this superintendence are by no means tobe forced on those who are unwilling to receive it, that the assistance of Government is designed to be a boon to those who are anxious to avail themselves of it, "and that if any people are unwilling that their school should be visited and examined or if the inhabitants of any village are averse to entertain proposals for the formation of schools," they are to content themselves, with making "a note of circumstances and pass on, conciliation and persuasion being the only means to be used."

4. They should also explain to the people that the object of the system is "to convey useful knowledge in the best manner, to make the people at large conversant with those departments of learning, which are requisite for the ordinary occupation of life," and that as "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the Mensuration of land, and Book Keeping are the subjects which it is most important for them to know. These are the subjects to the effectual acquirement of which, the Government would desire chiefly to direct their attention.

5. Whenever the Visitors shall find teachers and people disposed to receive their aid, advice, and assistance, the subjects which it would then be desirable

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for them chiefly to keep in view are :—1st. The introduction of the four elementary treatises by Ram Saran Das and any other appropriate printed book that may from time to time become available. 2nd. The gradual establishment of the interrogatory system of instruction. 3rd. The submission of their diaries every month.

6. In order to induce Village Teachers to study and prepare themselves for imparting the knowledge acquired to their pupils, the Sub Superintendents should endeavour to awaken their curiosity by familiar explanations relating to the variety of subjects treated of, and the fund of useful information conveyed in them ; as a further incitement the Sub Superintendents should inform the teachers that on their bringing forward their pupils on the subject of the books furnished (? to) them, which will be tested by periodical examinations, the most successful among the teachers will receive certificates from the Local Authorities. This will without doubt have the effect of raising them in the estimation of their countrymen, of securing to them a large accession of pupils, and of materially increasing their emoluments.

7. The gradual introduction of the interrogatory system of teaching, should form the next care of the Sub-Superintendents. To faciliate this they should assist the Village Teachers in classifying their pupils according to their attainments or as nearly so as practicable explaining to them at the same time the great saving of labour that would result from such a plan. When this is accomplished, the Sub Superintendents should direct the attention of the Village School Masters to the method of teaching adopted in the Government colleges and schools. The plan is, to question every boy in each class on the subject of the daily lessons. This must strictly be attended to and no effort should be spared to accomplish it. The Sub

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Superintendents should by way of illustrating the manner in which this system of teaching ought to be practised take up a class occasionally with the Village School Master's permission and teach it before him, thus giving him an idea of the system and encouraging him to adopt it. The Sub Superintendents should explain to the Village School Masters how the pupils would make more rapid progress, become more attentive and display greater intelligence, if trained on this method than on the old plan hitherto followed.

8. The Sub Superintendents must take particular care to conciliate the Village School Masters by treating them with respect in the presence of their pupils and by avoiding all assumption of authority, or of offensive superiority, the natural consequence of which would be to excite the repugnance of the teachers, and to render abortive every effort for their improvement.

9. The Sub Superintendents must each submit their respective diary to the Superintendent every month. The following subjects should be carefully noted by them, viz. a brief account of their daily labours, the age, name and residence of the most intelligent village teachers, and pupils and the best localities for the establishment of new schools together with any suggestions they may have to offer.

110. H. C. Tucker, Commissioner to W. Muir, Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces, Agra, dated Benares, the 7th August, 1854.

Should His Honor the Lieutt. Governor N. W. P. think fit, I think I shall be able in the course of my cold weather tour to visit a good number of the Indigenous Schools of the Division, and furnish a report as to their

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state and that of indigenous education in general, as compared with the statistics printed in 1850. Until a regular Inspector for the Division be appointed, I may usefully employ in this way such time as I can snatch from my other more directly official duties.

2. Should His Honor be pleased to concur, I should be much obliged by your allowing me the use of the original detailed reports and statements furnished by the Collectors upon which Mr. Thornton's abridgement was based. They will be taken good care of, and returned with my own report and statements for the current season.

3. It will be well if Government furnished me with a sufficient sum of money and supplies of books, to be distributed as rewards to the best teachers and pupils. *Pugrees* of Honor should also be publicly bestowed on Landholders or others, who have done good service in encouraging and supporting schools. I am willing to do a good deal myself but it is not fair that the whole burthen should rest on me, and if the Commissioner is to try to act as substitute for the Visitor General of Schools, Government should strengthen his hands and place him in a position to reward good conduct, and be welcomed in the Village Schools.

4. A Colporteur from the Centralizing Book Society will attend my camp for the sale of useful books.

5. Government must not expect much, but I think some little spirit may be infused into indigenous education in the course of my tour, and it may be well for Government to make use of the agency defective as it is in the absence of any other.

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111. H. C. Tucker, Agent to the Governor General to C. B. Thornhill, Secretary to Government, N. W. P., Agra, dated Benares, the 9th June, 1856.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor North Western Province, the liberality of His Highness Eesree Purshud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares in establishing twenty five Vernacular Schools on his estates, at an expence to himself of Rs. 100 per mensem, or Rs. 1,200 per annum. He has thus set an admirable example to the other Landholders of the Benares Province, which I am in hopes, some of them will follow.

2. The Vernacular papers are herewith transmitted for His Honor's information, and I would beg to suggest that "Shookah" should be transmitted from Government to the Rajah, informing him of His Honor's gratification of seeing the Chief of Benares thus leading the way and showing a good example in spending a portion of his income in providing for the instruction of his tenantry. A well written detailed "Shookah" on the subject, might be a valuable means of explaining to the landed Gentry of the Province the *views of His Honor on the subject,* and I would take care that every respectable man in the Division heard of the Rajah's good example and of the Government letter to him, and as Natives are apt to follow their leader and do any thing to please their rulers, I doubt not that it would soon become a fashion to establish schools, particularly if His Honor followed up the blow by paying particular attention in the course of his tour next year ; to those respectable men who did their best to second the wishes of Government in extending a good primary education among the people, I could made great use of such a "Shookah" laying down in somewhat of detail the duties of a good Landlord as regards the tenantry placed by Providence under his care.

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Postal System

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POSTAL SYSTEM

CIRCULAR

112. The Secretary to Government, N. W. P. to D. B. Morrieson, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, dated Simla, the 19th October, 1842.

I am directed to forward to you for communication to the several Local Committees and Magistrates in your Division the annexed copy of a Memorandum from the Post Master General, N.W.P., on the practicability of maintaining bridges of boats throughout the year over streams intersecting the *Dak* routes, and to request that the necessary arrangement may be made wherever practicable to give effect to the Post Master General's suggestions.

112A. J. Ranken's Memorandum.

BRIDGES OF BOATS

No means have yet been made generally available for preventing constant delay and frequent interruption to the post in crossing the numerous rivers in this country.

There are few stone or chain bridges and the great outlay which would be necessary to construct the number required precludes the expectation of their being supplied at an early period.

Bridges of boats which are comparatively inexpensive and can be expeditiously formed, prove sufficient for the purpose in many places, during the eight dry months when from its volume being diminished, the current is least powerful.

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I solicited the attention of Commissioners and Magistrates in the beginning of 1839, to the expediency of endeavouring to keep them standing in the rainy season also, a time when they are most needed.

Having often seen natives, with their rude implements anchor a single boat so that it rode securely in a full and rapid stream, I entertained little doubt of the practicability of fixing any number in the same manner at proper distances with enough of water way between them, and connecting the whole by a platform, strong ropes or cables, uniting all the parts and fastened to either bank might, it appeared, complete the bridge.

The replies to my printed circular, then issued on various projected improvements in the Post Office Department, being unfavourable to my views on this subject, I desisted from recommending the measures. Subsequently however Mr. Charles Grant, as Magistrate of Delhi, following a plan entirely his own, has, I conceive, demonstrated the feasibility and usefulness of having this kind of roadway over the largest rivers throughout the year.

The bridge of boats, which he erected on the Jumna at that city in 1840 has afforded a passage across the stream to foot passengers, cattle and hackeries at all season ever since.

In conformity with his advice and by his assistance, another was kept up on the Jumna at Agra during the last rains, with perfect success.

Mr. Grant has likewise shown how good roads may be made through the deep sand that presents such obstacles to carriages of every sort on the channels of most Indian rivers, two thirds of whose breadth sometimes remain uncovered with water from October to June.

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Sand, it is well known, obstructs the motion of wheels only when loose and dry. In a wet state it offers scarcely more resistance to their progress than a pavement; by simply removing the upper layer, which is too much above the level of the stream to retain moisture, Mr. Grant found a hard and smooth surface of damp sand over which hackeries pass from the bridge to the Doab side of the Jumna, as easily as they can travel on the metalled trunk road.

The line of flat bottomed boats could, I believe, be extended from bank to bank, so joined together that, whether floating or stranded, they would constitute a serviceable roadway over water or sand at all times.

On these grounds, I submit my opinion that Mr. Grant (now officiating Accountant at Agra) should be requested to lay his plans for improving inland communication, fully before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, in order that His Lordship, if satisfied of their being calculated to effect the objects desired, may be induced to order bridges of boats to be constructed and kept standing throughout the year on the rivers between Calcutta and Delhi.

113. The Magistrate of Zillah Ghazeepore to D. B. Morrieson, Officiating Commissioner, 5th Division, Camp Jaunpore, dated Ghazeepore, the 24th November, 1842.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of the 1st November, 1842 regarding the practicability of constructing permanent bridges of boats over streams intersecting the *Dak* routes.

2. The *Dak* routes meet the Ganges in two places viz. at Ghazeepore leading to the Calcutta high road and

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at Kutwa leading to Buxar. I conceive it would be impracticable to keep up bridges at either of these places and if it could be done, the trade passing up and down would be much interfered with.

3. I shall however in letting the Ghauts this year endeavour to have light boat kept up especially for crossing the *Daks*.

4. There are however several smaller streams regarding which I think some arrangements, if funds were forthcoming, might be made so as to facilitate not only the transit of *Daks* but the general trade of the District.

5. I have annexed a list of the more important ones and I would suggest as a preliminary step that public ferries be fixed at the places noted by me in the list. At present the only arrangement which exists, that Boatmen during the rainy season ply their boats, trusting to the public for remuneration and small bridges of boats are made during the dry season over such as absolutely require it, remuneration being obtained in the same way. If Government ferries were appointed, there is no doubt that the public accommodation would be attended to and I do not think the rights of the Boatman who ply at present would be on any way improperly interfered with, whilst at the same time the public would be better protected than at present from extortion.

6. It has been suggested to me by Captain Gilmore, the Executive Engineer that rope bridges for foot passengers at any rate, might be found to answer over some of the smaller streams. I hope during the cold weather to have an opportunity of examining the Ghauts in company with Captain Gilmore and the matter shall then be brought to the notice of the Ferry Committee.

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114. Circular from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Agent to Governor General at Benares, dated Fort William, the 7th July, 1854.

In continuation of the circular letter from this department dated the 12th May last, No. 2049 regarding the distribution and sale of Postage Stamps, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed copy of the "Rules for the custody, distribution, and sale of Postage Stamp lables". The rules in question are to be followed after the primary distribution of Postage Stamps has taken place, and stamps have been advanced to such persons as require them.

114A. Rules for the custody, distribution and sale of Postage Stamp lables.

1. The Stamp Office in Calcutta under the Superintendent of Stamps shall be the Central Depot for the distribution of Postage Stamps throughout India.

2. Supplies of Postage Stamps for the Madras Presidency including Mysore and the Post Offices subordinate to Madras in the Nizam's territory, shall be supplied on the indent of the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras.

3. Supplies of Postage Stamps for the Presidency of Bombay including Scinde, Berar, the Nagpore territory, Post Offices subordinate to Bombay in the Nizam's territory, Baroda and the Southern Mahratta states, shall be supplied on the indent of the Officer in charge of the distribution of Judicial Stamps at Bombay.

4. Stamps for the Bengal Presidency including the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Saugor territories,

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Bundelcund, Gwalior, Malwa, Rajpootana, Pegu, Assam, the Tenasserim Provinces, and the straits settlements, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps in Calcutta on the indent of the Officers in charge of Local Depots.

5. The Officers in charge of the Central Depots at Madras and Bombay shall whenever, it is practicable keep in hand a supply of Postage labels sufficient for the estimated demand for four months of the several Local Depots supplied by them and shall indent (1) on Calcutta, whenever the stamps in hand are fewer than have been expended during the preceding five months.

6. Every Treasury throughout India, including those attached to Political, Custom and Salt Agencies, shall be a Local Depot for the sale of Postage Stamps of the value of not less than nine rupees of labels at one time, provided that any station at which there is a Collector of Land Revenue, neither a Salt Agent nor Collector of Customs shall be entrusted with the custody and sale of Postage Stamps.

7. A supply equal to the probable consumption for two months of the District attached to each Local Depot shall be kept in each and as soon as the number in store has fallen below the number expended during the preceding three months, the Collector or other Officer in charge of the Depot shall indent on the Central Depot of his Presidency for the number required to prevent his stock from falling below the authorised amount. If by any accident the stock of stamps of any value should run short before the receipt of a fresh supply from the Central Depot, the Officer in charge of the Treasury will indent on neighbouring Districts for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand, which may be supplied or not

(1) Form No. 1.

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according to the discretion and on the responsibility of the Officer indented or with reference to the wants of his own District. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps of the Presidency to report to the Director General of the Post Office for the orders of Government, every occasion on which it may appear from the monthly statement or otherwise that the store of stamps of any particular value in any District has fallen below the authorized amount.

8. A supply of stamps for sale by retail shall be kept available at every Post Office, Receiving House, Tehsildaree Thana, every Police Station at which letters are received for despatch and with every licensed Stamp vendor and it shall be the duty of the Officer to whom the person in charge of any of the above named places is subordinate, to take steps to ensure that the supply kept in hand is at all times equal to at least one weeks demand.

9. No account current of Postage Stamps shall be kept at any subordinate Depot. Stamps will be issued on credit from a Presidency Stamp Office to Officers in charge of Treasuries but those Officers when selling the stamps to the Post Masters and other vendors for distribution to the public will invariably require cash on delivery. To all purchasers of stamps of the value of nine rupees or more, an allowance will be made of four annas from every nine rupees paid.

10. The bulk of Postage Stamps in store at any Local Depot shall be kept in parcels, containing a known number of sheets, in the Treasury or other secure place, in one or more strong Chests or Presses under double locks, the key of one lock of each Chest or Press always remaining in the hands of the Collector or other Officer in charge of the stamps and the key of the other in the hands of the Treasurer.

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11. The remainder of the stamps in store shall be in the hands of the Treasurer and shall not exceed the probable demand of fourteen days estimated according to the average of former sales.

12. The Treasurer shall keep a Daily Book(1) of receipts and issues in the vernacular of the District in which the transaction of each succeeding day shall be entered, consecutively a balance being struck at the close of each day and attested by the initials of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

13. On the 1st open day of each month and on every Monday during the month, the Treasurer shall prepare in the Vernacular and submit to the Officer in charge of Postage Stamps an indent(2) for the supply of Postage Stamps for the following week. The indent after being approved or altered by the Officer in charge of the Postage Stamps shall be signed by him and complied with as directed in the following rule. The indent thus signed shall be the warrant for the issue of the stamps.

14. The Officer in charge of the Postage Stamps shall cause the store under double locks to be opened and the required number to be counted and delivered to the Treasurer in his presence. A Store Book(3) shall be kept in English in which the number and value of the stamps delivered to the Treasurer shall be entered and a balance struck at the time of delivery. This balance will be attested by the initials of the Officer in charge and of the Treasurer both of whom shall invariably be present during the whole time that the store under double locks or any part of it remains open. The deliveries shown in the Store Book will agree with the indent as approved.

(1) Form 5.
(2) Form 6.
(3) Form 7.

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15. If the Treasurer requires stamps at any intermediate time, the same process will be observed as is prescribed in the two preceding rules.

16. Stamps will be supplied from the store under double locks only to the Treasurer and on indent from him. All sales must be made from the supply in the hands of that Officer.

17. As soon as possible after the arrival of a despatch of Postage Stamps from a Stamp Office or from any other District, the packets or boxes are to be opened one at a time in the presence of the Officer in charge of Stamps. The stamps contained in each box or pack are then to be immediately counted and compared with the invoice(1) and a receipt(2) forwarded by the 1st post to the Depot whence they were despatched. Unless the Officer in charge of the Stamps can certify that the stamps contained in any given packet or box were immediately counted by himself personally or in his presence he will be held responsible for the value of any that may be found deficient. The stamps are then to be placed in the store under double locks and entered in the Store Books. No stamps are to be delivered to the Treasurer or sold to any party without being first brought into store.

18. Officers in charge of Stamps will have the stamps in store, both those under double locks and those in the hands of the Treasurer counted in their presence on the last open day of October and April in each official year and will certify having done so in the following terms at the foot of the monthly abstract account of Receipts and Sales(3) for three months furnished to the Superintendent of Stamps.

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(1) Form 2.
(2) Form 3.
(3) Form 5.

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"I do hereby certify that I have personally counted the Postage Stamps in store on..... .....185.....The actual value of which is Rupees (here enter the amount in words and figures) and that the Rules prescribed by the order of the Government of India dated..... ...are duly observed."

19. On occasions of transfer of charge Postage Stamps will be made over in the same manner and under the same precaution as the cash balance in the Treasury.

20. The Officer in charge of each Local Depot will submit on the 2nd of each month an account to the Superintendent of Stamps of his Presidency showing the balance in hand at the close of the preceding month and the sales effected during that month(1).

21. The Superintendent of Stamps of each Presidency will on the 15th of each month in addition to any account required by the Accountant, furnish the Director General of the Post Office with a Memo(2) showing the number of stamps distributed by him during the preceding month and at the close of each quarter he will furnish an abstract Memo showing the number and the value of stamps in hand and the total amount of the actual sales of all the Local Depots supplied by him.

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(1) Form 4.

(2) Form 8.

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115. The Post Master, Benares to A. R. Pollock, Officiating Magistrate, Benares, dated Benares, the 14th December, 1854.

I have the honor to annex hereto, for your perusal and information, copy of a Circular No. 8, dated 28th ultimo, addressed to me by the Post Master General, N. W. P., and will thank you to be good enough to favour me with some information as to the localities you may consider best suited from the thoroughfare through them for placing Letter Boxes for the convenience of the public.

2nd. I am of opinion that the several *Thannahs* would be the best places for this purpose as security would there be insured to the letters, and the native community might perhaps be induced to consider such an arrangement as one conducive to their convenience, and if practicable, a peon from each *Thannah* might be appointed to convey the letters posted at them during the day to my Sudder Office, so as to reach it by 4½ o'clock p. m.

3rd. The Post Master General, N. W. P. suggests that the windows of respectable shop keepers would also be suitable places for the Letter Boxes. It is possible they would be, could the shop keepers be prevailed upon to consent to the arrangement, and the native community could be brought to place faith in their honesty, but as neither of these objects, particularly the latter, can be effected, the only situations in which the boxes can be placed, with any hope of their being made use of by the natives, are the *Thannah Chowkies.*

4th. Be good enough to favour me with your opinion on the subject, and let me know whether in the event of the boxes being placed at the several *Thannahs*, the letter collected at them can be brought to my office

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by one of the peons attached to each of them, a receipt being granted by me for the letters delivered at my office in the Book of Receipt, which it will be necessary for each Thannedar to keep, and a form of which I will be happy to supply to you, on your aggreeing to the arrangement proposed by me.

115A. Circular from G. Paton, Post Master General, N.W.P., to the Post Master, Benares, dated Agra, the 28th November, 1854.

In view to facilitate the posting of letter by the public I request that you will take early steps for having one or more Letter Boxes fixed in such place or places in the station or City of (?).

2nd. Sheet iron boxes will be supplied by the Post Master of Allygurh on your indent, a copy of which must be sent to my office.

3rd. The boxes alongwith spoits will be constructed so that they must be securely fixed in a wall or window, and to attract attention, a large board should be struck up near it with the words "Letter Box" in English and the Vernacular languages of the District.

4th. The *Kotowally*, Police Stations or windo ws of respectable Shop keepers will be the most suitable places for the Letter Boxes. A good English lock will be required for each and to ensure security the door of the box will open inside the wall or window.

5th. You will be careful to see that one of your peons attends at the hour fixed by you to open the box, and take the letters to your office for despatch.

6th. In the event of your finding it necessary to have separate peons for Letter Boxes, you will make a special report for consideration.

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Trade

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TRADE

116. W. A. Brooke, Agent to the Governor General to Holt Mackenzie Secretary to the Government in the Territorial and Financial Departments, Fort William, dated Benares, the 2nd December, 1818.

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 14th of August last I consulted with those, who, from knowledge and experience in such matters are more competent than myself to form a correct opinion upon the subject, and I have now the honour to submit the result of my enquiries for the information of Government.

2. The balance of trade as it is called with this country, it is hardly necessary to observe, is not only much against England, but it is also much against Calcutta, notwithstanding the influx to that port of so much of the produce and manufactures of almost every nation. The consequence is, that besides these imports a very large and constant supply of bullion is required, which is imported to the interior of the Company's Provinces, this however is by no means generally for the purpose of being coined there, on the contrary most of it is exported in its original state.

3. At particular periods of the year when the principal production of the country are brought to market, a very great and sudden demand always takes place for ready money which is then remitted in large quantities to all the neighbouring states, and it is only at such periods that the mints in the interior are kept in activity. If these remittances were to be made in the Calcutta in place of

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the Benares or Ferokhabad Rupees, more produce would not be got in the proportion to the intrinsic value of the coins, on the contrary in some places where the Benares and Ferokhabad Rupees have been long current, the Calcutta Rupee would perhaps, be refused ; at all events no greater value would be attached to it. This would be productive of evident and great loss to individuals as well as to the country at large.

4. It is proposed in the event of making the Calcutta Rupee the currency of Benares, to make a proportionate reduction of the established and fixed revenue of the country. This would be attended with a great and certain loss to Government without being counterbalanced by any advantage whatever.

5. It has been already stated that much bullion and money are required over and above other imports to supply the produce required for exportation from Calcutta. The course of exchange from that cause is always against the Western Provinces. This is indeed clearly and frequently evinced by Government receiving to all their loans, not only the Benares and Ferokhabad Rupee but even the Lucknow at the same rate as the Calcutta Rupee, and it is well known, that most of the money subscribed not only to the late but to all loans has been subscribed in the interior. Suppose the Calcutta Rupee to be made the currency of Benares and the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, from that moment not another Rupee would ever again be subscribed to any loan within those territories, unless a considerable premium were allowed, above what was required in Calcutra, which could not, for obvious reasons, possibly be given though it has to all intents and purposes been often allowed, by Government receiving the Benares and Ferokhabad Rupee at par with

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the Calcutta Rupee, notwithstanding the great difference in their intrinsic value. One certain consequence therefore of the proposed change in the currency would be that in making all loans, Government would be obliged to look to Calcutta alone, and in the event of money being required there during a period of great scarcity, it is doubtful whether much would be procurable at even double the interest the Company's bonds now bear. It is true the resource from Lucknow would under any circumstance remain untouched, in which case much bullion of the country would likely be sent to Lucknow for coinage to supply the principal Funds for any loan, in place of part being received as heretofore at Benares and Ferokhabad &ca. which would be productive of loss to Government as well as much inconvenience to the public.

6. The trade carried on by the Shroffs is a most regular one. Besides their other paper transactions they import bullion largely to supply merchants with the means of purchasing the produce of the interior for which they get bills of exchange on Calcutta which are, as they fall due, invested in bullion. Upon any sudden demand for ready money the exchanges in the interior become very high, that is, the demand for ready money becomes greater perhaps than all the bullion and money on the spot can immediately supply but would the course of exchange be more favourable in general if the Calcutta Rupee were made the currency of the country? For most obvious reasons the effect would be quite the reverse, for though the intrinsic value of the Benares Rupee is from 4 to 4/2 (sic) and the Ferokhabad Rupees 6 p. c. difference to the Calcutta Rupee the course of exchange is not only often but in general in favour of Benares and Ferokhabad and

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against Calcutta, it therefore follows that if the Calcutta Rupee were made the currencyof these places the exchange would be proportionably increased without any adequate advantage being obtained in return.

7. In regard to the extortion of Shroffs except on camps, small towns and villages, they are in general so numerous as to produce a fair competition, and where competition exists, there can be no combination. The imposition of servants too is often attached improperly to Shroffs but would the assimilation of the currency do away the imposition of the Shroffs? If this were the case, the merchants of Patna would not experience any imposition, for they have the Calcutta Rupee for their currency, still there is as great imposition in money transactions at Patna as either at Benares or Mirzapoor. If the imposition hinted at merely alludes to a little more or less *Batta* that travellers generally pay to get a few rupees changed, this is not an evil of such magnitude to induce Government to change the whole currency of a country, particularly when the measure is pregnant with such ruinous consequences to the whole commercial community of the country.

8. It may not be improper to state that Dollars after allowing for all kind of changes are generally higher at Benares than the rates allowed for them at the mint in Calcutta, and that Dollars and other bullion are generally greatly preferred to ready money in the interior, because they can either be exported or coined on the spot according to circumstances.

9. Such are the objections that appear to exist against the recommendation of the Mint Committee to establish the Calcutta *Sicca* Rupee as the general currency throughout the territories subordinate to this Presidency.

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Objections equally great likewise exist to establishing the Ferokhabad Rupee as the general currency. In a political point of view perhaps, as far as regards the payment of the army, and in a commercial one as far as relates to the transmission of specie for purchasing produce in the neighbouring states, the Ferokhabad Rupee would answer best, still there are, on the other hand, objections of a weighty nature.

10. In the first place the funded debt of the Company would be depreciated in value by about 7 percent, this, Government would of course have to pay and they could also have to increase the revenues of the whole of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the same extent, and of Benares 2½ percent. This last being the difference between the Benares and Ferokhabad Rupee all the objections too before mentioned with regard to the rates of exchange and the obstacles to borrowing money in future on loan by Government in the interior of the country would apply whether the Ferokhabad or Calcutta Rupee were made the general currency. For instance at one time early in this year the exchange at Ferokhabad was at 94 Ferokhabad Rupees for 100 Calcutta Rupees payable in Calcutta at fifty one days after date. It therefore, follows that if the bills at fifty one days had been payable at Calcutta on Ferokhabad Rupees in place of Calcutta Rupees the exchange would then have fallen to 87 Ferokhabad Rupees at Ferokhabad for 100 Ferokhabad Rupees in Calcutta, and it is needless to add that any such heavy depression on the rate of exchange could not fail to be ruinous to commerce and that such consequences would follow an assimilation of the currency seems inevitable.

11. The fact is that all the silver of which the currency of the country is made, being imported from

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Calcutta, silver must always bear a less value in Calcutta than in the interior ; and it must also of course enhance in value according to the distance from the Presidency, for independent of a mercantile profit which every merchant must look to who imports silver from Calcutta in a coined state, or as bullion to the interior. There is much greater risk attending the importation of it than almost any other kind of merchandize, and besides the risk, there is the high rate of Indian interest always going on against the holder or importer of such a valuable commodity. Let it be taken into consideration what is required to cover the risk—interest and a fair mercantile profit upon a despatch of silver from Calcutta to either Benares or Ferokhabad ? It therefore cannot be doubted that silver whether in a state of coin or otherwise must become more and more valuable according to the distance from Calcutta, the place of its import. This is indeed found to be constantly and invariably the case, which would seem to point out the value of the currency diminishing as an inevitable consequence of distance from Calcutta, and it is a curious fact that this is found to be actually the present state of the currency of the Bengal Presidency. The Calcutta Rupees being the most valuable, the Benares the next, and the Ferokhabad the next after Benares and if we were to go further, either to Lucknow, Burelee, Delhi or into the Dekan, the different currencies gradually become of less intrinsic value, that is in some degree in proportion as the value of silver is increased with the distance from the place of its import. It can hardly be supposed that all this originated from more (sic) (mere) chance, but, on the contrary, from some regular and constantly operating cause not always apparent.

12. If those observations should be well founded, it would follow that the present currency of Calcutta,

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Benares and Ferokhabad Rupees is exactly as it ought to be and that any attempt to introduce a change would be followed not only with ruinous consequences to the commerce of the country, but also with great inconvenience to Government, for as above stated, if the currency were assimilated, the rate of exchange against Calcutta would gradually advance according to the distance, and it would follow under such circumstances that for any future loan not a rupee would be subscribed out of Calcutta, or at least above Moorshidabad. Even now with the great difference that exists in the intrinsic value of the Ferokhabad and Calcutta Rupee it is often found advantageous for persons who have Company's paper lodged in Calcutta to send half yearly for it from Cawnpoor, Futty Gurh and such places for the purpose of receiving the interest at the Treasuries in the interior, that they may benefit by the advantageous rate of remittance to Calcutta ; this has been often done, and it is needless to observe that if the currency were assimilated it would become an universal usage, for then the advantage would be incalculable.

13. In short, any attempt to regulate the currency of this country by the same principles and usage that exist in European states would produce incalculable confusion without one advantage to counterbalance the innumerable evils that would inevitably follow. The currency of European states in general is merely used as the means of assisting in the barter of produce and property of all sorts. In this country besides being of course used in that way, it at the same time forms and actually is, a grand stapple of trade, so much so that the whole currency of the Upper Provinces including Benares, is exported and in a manner swept away more than once in the year.

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14. I am therefore of opinion from the foregoing observations that the assimilation of the currency in the territories subordinate to this Presidency, under any modification whatever, would be productive of a multiplicity of serious evils, without one single advantage either in a political, commercial, or any other point of view.

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Public Welfare Works

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PUBLIC WELFARE WORKS

117. Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Vice President in Council in the Public Department under date the 19th April, 1811.

Letter to the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, Governor General in Council, Fort William, from W.A Brooke, W. T. Smith, W. Salmon, Edward Watson, W. W. Bird, R. T. Glyn, L. Higgins, T. Yeld, T. Wilford, G. Robinson, M. Ricketts, D. Thriepland, D. Erskine, dated Benares, the 13th March, 1811.

We the undersigned forming the principal part of the permanent European Society at Benares, venture to submit to Your Lordship in Council the enclosed prospectus of a plan for the establishment of a Native Hospital and Dispensary at this city, the benefits of which are designed to extend to the whole of the districts under this Division.

It is needless to expatiate on the good effects which may be confidently anticipated from such an institution. The similar foundations at Calcutta, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, are well known and justly appreciated, whereby many lives of the poorer class of people are annually saved and the sights shocking to humanity of the dying and the dead are timely prevented.

The city of Benares, with exception perhaps to Calcutta, is in extent and population much more considerable than any of the cities above named and if account be taken of the confined situation of the streets, the numbers of crowded and front dwellings and the greater and more prejudicial heat of climate at certain periods of the year, all which tend to promote diseases, together with

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the height of the houses and narrowness of the thoroughfares which render accidents of limbs more frequent, there cannot be a doubt that such an institution is particularly required at Benares.

We confidently expect the co-operation and contribution of a large portion of natives to this beneficent undertaking, very many of whom have professed readiness to support it, and tho' we have thought it necessary to maintain the superiority of European control, it will be observed that the institution is exclusively for the natives and that the native subscribers are admitted to the privileges of sending patients to the Hospital and have the means of acquiring an insight into the due appropriation of the funds. We beg leave as well on the part of the natives as for ourselves to solicit the patronage and liberality of Government towards this institution, in the same manner as they have humanely patronized and aided the institutions above mentioned. The expenses are adjusted on the most moderate scale and will doubtless be managed with the utmost economy consistently with the object of enlarging the benefits of the institution in proportion to the state of the funds.

It has been suggested that many persons in Calcutta and elsewhere will stand forward in the cause of humanity if publicity be given to the plan, to which end we solicit that the accompanying advertisement, (in English and Persian) be inserted in the Government Gazette.

We also take the liberty of proposing that Mr. James Robinson, the Assistant Surgeon of this station be appointed to the situation of Surgeon to the Hospital. His professional abilities are eminently known and his humane care and attention to the indigent sick hitherto without remuneration, and at personal cost merit our acknowledgements and the approbation of the Government.

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117A. Prospectus of a Plan for the establishment and management of a General Native Hospital at Benares.

Article 1. That all persons making a donation of *Sa* Rs. 800 or upwards to the funds of the Institution shall be declared founders of the same and have their names engraved in the walls of the building.

2nd. That the general management of the Institution be conducted by three European subscribers, to be drawn by ballot, who shall hold their situation for a year and three native subscribers, making a donation of Rs. 800 or upwards, shall also be drawn by ballot and be admitted to inspect the general accounts and concerns.

3rd. Should any of the gentlemen ballotted decline to act for the time being, another Manager shall be ballotted for. The Managers of the preceding year shall be excluded from the ballot of the succeeding one.

4th. That all persons subscribing Rs. 100 donation, shall be entitled to the admission of 1 out patient continually.

5th. That all persons subscribing Rs 200 donation, shall be entitled to admit 2 out patients continually.

6th. That all persons subscribing Rs 300 donation, be entitled to admit 1 in patient and 2 out patients continually.

7th. That all persons subscribing Rs. 500 be entitled to admit 2 in patients and 2 out patients continually.

8th. That all persons subscribing Rs. 800 donation or upwards be entitled to admit 3 in patients and an unlimited number of out patients continually.

9th. That all persons subscribing Rs. 6 monthly be entitled to admit 2 out patients and for every additional sum of Rs. 3 which they may subscribe, they shall be entitled to admit an additional out patient.

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10th. All monthly subscriptions shall be paid 1 month in advance.

11th. That all persons subscribing 10 Rs. per month and paying 6 months in advance shall during that period be entitled to admit 1 in patient and 2 out patients.

12th. That all descriptions of natives unable to provide European medical relief for themselves, or persons meeting with accidents requiring surgical aid be considered proper objects for the benefits of the Hospital and be admitted thereto, on bringing to the Surgeon a recommendation signed by a competent subscriber.

13th. That upon their discharge they shall take a notice thereof signed by the Surgeon to the subscriber who recommended them, who will then be at liberty to supply their place with another object of charity.

14th. That the Managers do extend the benefits of the Hospital to persons requiring medical assistance, in such manner as they may hereafter judge proper according to the state of the funds of the Institution.

15th. That a Banking House of credit and respectability be chosen by the European subscribers to hold the office of Treasurer to the Institution and that the funds be vested in Government security in the names of the Managers for the time being in Trust for the Institution.

16th. That no payment of money be made by the Treasurer but by a written authority signed by two of the aforesaid European Managers.

17th. That a meeting of Managers be held monthly or oftener if they deem necessary for the purpose of conducting the concerns of the Institution, and that they shall have the power of calling a special meeting of subscribers whenever they may think it requisite.

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18th. That a meeting of the European subscribers be holden (sic) (held) annually to receive and examine the accounts of the Institution, to report to Government the benefits resulting therefrom and the state of the funds, also to communicate the same to the native subscribers, and for such other purposes as may then appear necessary, at which time the annual ballot, noticed in Article 2 will take place.

19th. That the medical and surgical attendant be one in service of the Hon'ble East India Company and resident at Benares.

20th. That the servants of the Hospital as well domestic as medical be appointed by and placed under the orders of the Surgeon who shall direct the interior management of the House subject to the control of the Managers.

Estimate of the monthly expenditure of a General Native Hospital at Benares.

	Rs.
Diet Allowance to ₹50 inpatients at 1 as. 6 pies each man per Diem ...	140
Bazar medicines, cloth, paper, firing & ca & ca. ...	50
A writer	20
A Lalla :	6
2 native Compounders of medicines (at 15 each) ...	30
A choquedar	4
A Peon	4
2 Beestees at 4 Rs. each .	8
2 Mehters at 4 Rs. each ...	8
2 Dobees at 6 Rs. each ...	12
Occasional expenses in stationery and repairs	18
Salary to the Surgeon	100
Total. *Bs. Sa.* Rs. ...	400

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Resolution.—His Excellency the Vice President in Council, duly impressed with the good effects to be derived from the Institution of a Native Hospital at Benares, as proposed in the foregoing letter, has been pleased to direct, that the Collector of Benares be authorized to pay to the Managers of the Hospital the sum of *Sicca* Rupees one hundred and fifty per month for the purpose of aiding the Institution until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing letter with copies of its enclosure and of the above resolution be recorded in the Revenue Department, whence the necessary orders will accordingly be issued to the Collector of Benares.

118. E. Watson, Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 6th September, 1811.

The frequency with which criminal, dissolute and vagrant children are brought before me from the haunts of vice, profligacy and beggary, the idle offspring of convicts in and about the Jail, the number of stray, stolen and deserted children found wandering in my jurisdiction whose parents (if they have any) are unknown and the instances which sometimes occur of mothers abandoning their new born infants in the streets, plead feelingly for the adoption of some plan which may combine the safety and welfare of society, with the happiness of individuals, by establishing and promoting habits of industry among that portion of the infant poor.

2. The Regulations have done much for the prevention of crimes, by the severity and rigour of punishment, but no

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attempt has yet been made to lay the foundation of public order, and the peace and security of society, in moral rectitude, and to prevent delinquency, by checking the first advance to guilt. That criminal laws should not regard "punishment so much as prevention", is I believe an acknowledged maxim and the first step towards preventing crimes, is to train up children in habits of honest industry.

3. When it is considered that the classes of children which I have enumerated are totally deprived of the benefit of the slightest instruction and that born in the midst of poverty, they grow up in indolence and vice till crime becomes habitual ; it is not surprising that the number of adult criminals should be so great. It will hardly be credited that upwards of 40 infant thieves have come under the cognizance of the police of this city within the last 6 months.

4. There can be no doubt that the infant delinquent may be reclaimed by kind and gentle treatment, where punishment is not only useless but cruel. To punish a child for doing wrong, whose unequal and wretched lot in society has precluded him from learning what is right, is certainly not the most reasonable or likely mode of effecting his amendment, which is the first end of punishment, its obvious injustice deprives it of the force of example, which is the second and it does not afford retribution to the injured, which by some persons is esteemed the third. It neither provides a recompense for past, nor security against future wrongs, nor does it remove the incentive to crimes so that no real utility can result from it either to the injured party, the public, or the culprit. It is true that the child may be deprived of the means of doing harm, by imprisoning him but the security which society derive from his confinement ends

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with his release, and after a short durance he is turned loose again on the community, a far greater pest than before, because from the lessons he has learnt in Jail he has become both more expert and depraved. I have had some children before me several times, and it has been generally found that each new offence has surpassed the last in adroitness and iniquity.

5. The direct and incidental advantage which must arise from a system of preventive Police founded on the encouragement of early industry are incalculable, and it is with greate pleasure I lay the first stone of what Dalton calls "this special work and seminary of mercy" by submitting to the consideration and wisdom of Government the expediency of establishing a reform at each of the large cities for the employment of the infant criminal poor, on the principle of the Philanthropic Society established in London in 1788.

6. I propose however that the benefits of the institution should not be limited to "the children of convicts, and the other infant poor who are actually engaged in a profligate course of life" (as was I believe the case on the plan of that society), but that they should be extended to destitute orphans and the children of vagrant and dissolute parents, who tho' not perhaps from their tender age as yet initiated in vice, are still on the very brink of ruin. The only mode I at present have of providing for these children, is to consign them to the care and protection of individuals who may be willing to receive them. But by this method too much is left to chance. The Master, tho' selected with ordinary precaution will sometimes treat the child with unmerited severity, perhaps with cruelty, or may otherwise betray the trust reposed in him, and the child without a friend to assert his rights, or to whom he can unbosom his wrong, deserts his oppressor,

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or is turned destitute on the world, with all the privations to which a life of vagrancy renders him liable, and all the temptations incident to such a situation. In regard to new born foundlings, it is not a mean consideration that each admission will save a life, in itself of value to the state, and at the same time remove an incitement to that most common, tho' atrocious of all crimes, infanticide.

It may perhaps be urged as an argument against the institution, that by relieving bad members of society in preference to good, an encouragement is held out to vice, but this objection is more specious than solid. The wants which the infant thief supplies by his depredations on the public, are relieved by a course of industry, and in proportion as the cause is removed, the effects necessarily cease. If the objection be applied to the parents, I maintain that it does not encourage vice. To suppose that good men would deliberately become bad to qualify their children for admission, is to suppose that parental affection produces vice, and it has been well observed, that men must already be bad in principle before they can conceive the design of becoming so in practice. In regard to parents already engaged in vicious courses, the institution does not benefit them by encouraging, but reforming their vices. If a parent lost to every sense of honesty and virtuous feeling, can make the true happiness of his child a source of his own felicity, and rejoice at it as a benefit done to himself, it is a step towards his own reformation, and the interests of society are of course doubly promoted. The removal of his child may at the same time diminish one incitement to crime by relieving him from a burthen. There are some who will perhaps take a ground of objection directly opposite from the former, and say that it is chimerical to suppose that abandoned

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parents will suffer their children to be made good members of the community, that their children's iniquity is a source of profit to themselves, and that they will grasp at every opportunity of intercourse with their children, to inspire their tender minds with evil inclinations and to entice them away. But these ill omened fears are not likely to create much real alarm for the success of the undertaking. No intercourse could possibly be allowed, except under such limitations as would preclude abuse. Parents would be prevented from seeing their children without leave, and as they would not be suffered on any occasion to be alone with them, these interviews (if they found it worth their while under such restrictions to see their children at all) would bring into action the best, and not the worst affection allowing that they are too deparved to be sensible of their children's good, and that not content to lead a dissolute life themselves, they are determined to drag their children to ruin ; still they have no means of putting such a design in practice, without bringing themselves under the lash of the law by manifest exposure of their character and intentions, and becoming liable at least to the penalties of incorrigible rogues and vagabonds, if not to the severer punishment of criminals. At all events it would be bad policy for the community, on considerations like these, to perpetuate its own injuries, by compelling a child to succeed his father in iniquity. It is necessary for the welfare of society that children should be rescued from the contagion of bad example by an early separation from their profligate parents; and this measure must always form the first, and most prominent feature in every system of preventive Police, which can possibly be devised with any hope or prospect of success.

8. Deserted orphans are next in consideration. They have not only a strong claim on humanity, but like

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the infant vagrant and criminal, they are links separated from the chain of society which it becomes a most important object of Police to replace.

9. It is certainly in favor of the proposed institution that it can be maintained at a much less expense than any other of equal magnitude or perhaps of inferior extent and benefit. The profits of the children's labour will be appropriated in part to their maintenance and instruction, even while the reform is in its infancy, and it is not unreasonable to expect that when it has attained its full vigour, it will entirely support itself by its own internal industry.

10. I have the honor to subjoin the principal rules which have occurred to me as expedient for the establishment of the institution on the footing I propose.

118A. Rules for the institution of a Reform for the prevention of crimes by the promotion of industry among certain classes of the Infant Poor.

1st. That the following description of children be admitted into the Reform and maintained and taught useful trades and occupations according to their several persuasions and castes, viz :

Children engaged in criminal, profligate, disorderly, or vagrant courses of life.

The offspring of vagrant and criminal parents.

Hindoo children who have been kidnapped or otherwise improperly obtained by Mohammedans and deserted, after a change has been effected in their religion which precludes their parents and friends from ever receiving them back.

Stray and deserted orphans and new born infants abandoned by their mothers in the streets.

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2. That an allowance for maintenance not exceeding three pice a day each with a stoppage of ½ a pice for clothes, be granted for the support and clothing of the children (with exception to infants) subject to such reduction for misconduct or otherwise as the Magistrate may deem expedient.

3. That the infant children be put to nurse.

4. That a convenient building be provided as well for the accommodation of the children, as for the purpose of carrying on the trades and occupations in which they may be employed, and that a sufficient number of master workmen be entertained to instruct them on such wages as Government may think proper to fix at the recommendation of the Magistrate.

5. That advances for raw materials be made in the first instance by Government, and repaid from the value of the work performed by the children.

6. That the net profits of the children's labour be carried to account, to provide rewads for merit, for repayment of salaries and wages, for the discharge of their own maintenance, for incidental expences and for the general benefit of the Reform.

7. That the children be continued under the care and protection of the Reform till they attain an age sufficiently mature to be dispersed thro' the country as artificers and mechanics, or can otherwise be disposed of in such manner as may appear best calculated for national utility.

8. That all the Mussulmaun children, and the higher castes of Hindoo children, be taught to read and write and that proper teachers be appointed for that purpose on such salaries as may be fixed by Government.

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9. That the hours of instruction and labour be as follows :—

School and work, from sunrise till noon ; refreshment and play till two ; work again till sunset ; principal meal as soon after sunset as it can be prepared ; to rest, at 9 from 1st of April till 30th of September and at 8 from 1st of October to 31st of March.

10. That the children be instructed in the principles of religion and morals according to the tenets of their respective faiths.

11. That a European Superintendent be appointed subordinate to the Magistrate to watch over the conduct of the Masters, attend to the cleanliness of the children, keep regular accounts of the house, trades, and incidental expenses, superintend the sale of the articles manufactured in the Reform, collect and receive payment for the same, as well as of all debts demandable from individuals (which he shall immediately pay to the Treasurer) and perform such other duties as may be prescribed to him by the Magistrate. He shall reside on the spot free of rent, and have a salary (if approved by Government) of 50 Rupees per mensem.

12. The Treasurer of the Court shall be Treasurer to the Reform.

13. The medical duties shall be performed by the Surgeon at the station.

14. The direction, government and control of the Reform, with powers to regulate the whole conduct of the children, and to discharge master workmen and other Officers at discretion, shall be vested in the Magistrate.

15. That a concise detail of the children, and a general statement of the trades in the Reform, with an abstract of receipts and disbursements be submitted annually

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by the Magistrate to Government. The Magistrate shall also report from time to time any other particulars which may be material respecting the progress of industry, and state of the Reform in order that a correct idea may be formed of its utility, and of the advantage likely to accrue from an adoption of the plan at the other principal cities.

16. That the benefit of the institution be not confined to the city and its environs, but that children recommended for admission by the several Zillah Magistrates within the Division, be considered proper objects, and received into the Reform accordingly.

17. With a view of augmenting the sum of individual happiness to its utmost practicable extent, it is proposed that a fund be hereafter established from the gains of persons brought up in the Reform, to provide for their own disabled members; on the principle, that the poor while young and in health and vigour should be obliged by small savings to contribute towards their own support when incapicitated by sickness, accident or age.

119. R. T. Glyn, Acting Magistrate, Benares to George Dowdeswell, Secretary to the Government, Judicial Department, Fort William, dated Benares, the 18th April, 1812.

I have the honor to report to you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council that the Hospital for the reception of insane natives from the several zillahs forming the Division of Benares, an estimate for the construction of which amounting to Rs. 11,398-12-6. received the sanction of Government on the 17th June 1809, was on the 14th instant reported to me by Major Mouat as in every respect completed.

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The following is a statement of the establishment which in concurrence with the opinion of the Assistant Surgeon of the station (whom the Surgeon of the station has in consequence of his time being fully occupied by other duties, requested to take charge of the Hospital) and in obedience to the orders of Government contained in a letter from you of the 1st November, 1804, I beg leave to suggest for the sanction of Government.

		Per Mensem
1	Native Doctor	20.
1	Jamadar	8.
5	Peons.	20.
2	Cooks, Hindoo and Mussalmaun at 5 Rs. (each) ...	10.
		58.

1	Bhistee.	4& } for every 50 patients.
1	Dhobee.	5 }
1	Mater.	3... ... for every ten patients.
1	Coolie.	3.....for every four patients.

A native Doctor sufficiently qualified cannot be procured in this part of the country for a smaller salary than that now proposed.

Estimating the number of patients in the Hospital at 100, the expense of the establishment of servants attached to it will on the scale above proposed amount to 181 which I believe considerably less than what is allowed for the Insane Hospital in Calcutta.

The Surgeon of the Hospital to be permitted to draw five Rupees per mensem for every patient in it and from that allowance to supply the patients with every thing (with the exception of servants) they may stand in need of,

It may likewise be deemed advisable to prescribe the following general rules for the Institution.

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1st. The salaries of the servants and the allowance for each patient to be paid thro' the City Court but the appointment, removal and general control of servants to rest entirely with the Surgeon attending the Hospital.

2nd. The Judges of Circuit and City Magistrate to inspect the Hospital occasionally, report to Government on any neglect or misconduct discovered in the management of it and to propose such rules and alterations as may appear conducive to the object of the Institution. Least any ill judged question should aggravate the melody (sic) (malady) of a patient the visitors are prohibited from putting questions to patients except in the presence of the Surgeon.

3rd. Every insane native found at large in any District comprehended in the Division of Benares shall be forwarded by the Magistrate of such District to the Surgeon of the Insane Hospital at Benares with letter requesting his admission.

4th. On a patient being sufficiently recovered to warrant his discharge from the Hospital, the Surgeon shall send him with a certificate to that effect to the City Magistrate. The City Magistrate, should the discharged patient be an inhabitant of his jurisdiction, will release him and deposit the certificate in his office or otherwise will forward him with the certificate to the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the patient usually resided.

The Assistant Surgeon having recommended that the insane patients in the City Jail be immediately removed from thence where they are mingled with the other prisoners, I have taken upon me to authorize him to entertain a temporary establishment as follows till I may receive the orders of Government.

3 Peons.	.	12.
1 Bhistee.	...	4.
1 Mater.	.	3.
3 Coolies.	...	9.
1 Cook.	...	5.

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120. R. T. Glyn, Acting Judge and Magistrate, Benares to W. O. Salmon, Collector of Benares, dated Benares, the 17th June, 1812.

The frequent instances of illicit sale of intoxicating drugs in this city which have lately come under the cognizance of the Court and the idea that the number of illegal vendors bears but a very trifling proportion to the number of offenders whom the facility of disposing of articles of so small a bulk in a city so populous seems from observation, induce me to observe to you on the propriety of some Legislative Provision for the restriction of the wholesale vend of such articles.

2. I am aware that you have already submitted to the Board of Commissioners a proposition of this nature. May I be permitted to enforce by considerations of justice what you have already recommended on the ground of advantage to the public revenue?

3. The punishment denounced by the Regulations against illicit vendors is not light. If by preventive measures we can check an evil which the frequent infliction of punishment at present does not, we ought surely to adopt them for "Prevention is better than punishment and the punishment of a crime is then only judged (that is necessary) when the laws have endeavoured to prevent it by best means which times and circumstances would allow."

4. Lessen the temptation to the crime, the wholesale traders should not be allowed to store and deposit their drugs in all quarters of the city, as long as their dealings are unrestricted and they are permitted to sell in all parts of the city to whomsoever they please whether licensed or unlicensed, it is not possible that the needy or the avaricious should resist temptations everywhere alluring them.

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5. The public can not apprehend detriment from additional restrictions on articles so little beneficial as intoxicating drugs. The advantage to the public revenue from their adoption is obvious. The only losers by the measure would be illicit vendors and such wholesale traders as employ them or profit by their hazardous practices.

6. I beg leave therefore to recommend that Rules somewhat to the following effect be enacted :—

1st. That the Collector in concurrence with the City Magistrate fix upon a convenient spot in the city or its vicinity as mart for the wholesale of intoxicating drugs.

2nd. That as soon as the site of mart shall have been determined on and the spot cleared and prepared for the purpose, proclamation of the following Rules and Penalties on their infringement be made for general information.

3rd. All intoxicating drugs brought into the city for wholesale shall be deposited and stored till sold in the mart at(?) and in no other place whatsoever.

4th. From and after the expiration of one month from the issue of the proclamation, intoxicating drugs found stored for wholesale out of the mart shall on conviction thereof in court be confiscated to Government and any person or persons convicted in court of selling or purchasing wholesale intoxicating drugs knowing the same to be stored out of the mart shall (in addition to the confiscation of the drugs if found) be fined in a sum not exceeding 200 Rupees commutable if not paid to imprisonment without labour for a period not exceeding six months.

5th. Wholesale purchases of intoxicating drugs shall be permitted to no other persons but licensed vendors or

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their authorised agent. Officers stationed at the mart on the part of the Collector shall be particularly careful to enforce this restriction.

6th. No retail sale of intoxicating drugs shall on any account be allowed in the mart, any quantity weighing less than one maund to be considered a retail.

7th. To enable the Collector to compare the quantity of intoxicating drugs actually brought into the mart with the quantity imported in the city, it may also be deemed expedient to provide.

1st. That a *Mootsuddee* be stationed on the part of the Collector at the mart for the purpose of taking an account of the quantity of drugs brought into and taken therefrom.

2nd. That all persons importin g intoxicating drugs into the city shall cause them to be examined and entry to be made of their description and quantity at the Custom House.

3rd. That it be the duty of the officers of Customs and Town Duties to enforce compliance with this rule, any attempt to evade with to be punished by confiscation subject however to the confirmation of the Board under the rules provided for analogous cases in section 33, Regulation 9, 1810.

4th. That the Collector of Customs furnish copy of such entries every fortnight to the Collector of the Duty on intoxicating drugs for his information.

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121. Enclosure in a letter from Mr. Brooke, Agent at Benares, dated 7th January, 1823.

Translation of a copy of a letter from Collysunker Sahi to Mr. Brooke.

There is no reliance to be placed in the continuation of the existence of mortals, and as I have now nearly attained my 80th years, and but a short period of my existence remains, if my last moments are employed in prayer, it will tend to my future happiness, and it will also be to my advantage in the eyes of Government, therefore having relinquished my dependants and family, who are residing at Jessore near Calcutta, I have for the last 2 years taken up my abode in the city of Benares in that quarter called Bengally tullow.

In the city of Benares, there is a tank called Tippakoond, and which agreeably to the *Shastra* is considered sacred, this has for some time been nearly filled up with mud and filth thrown in by the people of the city, in consequence of which the water is very bad and in the hot season the tank dries up, the ceremonies which used to be performed on its banks are put a stop to by this, and the stench from it is unhealthy, and towards the east and south they have made paths, and during the rainy season the water in those roads is waist deep, and persons cannot pass to and fro. This year a soldier attempting to go that way was drowned in the tank and it is very extraordinary that this which was originally consecrated for sacred purposes, should in consequence of being neglected become a curse. Were the tank in question to be made *Pukka*, 3 benefits might be derived from it. 1st. The water of the tank might be made drinkable and come into use. 2nd. It would answer very well for the purposes of *Sradh* & ca 3rd. In repairing the tank the two roads

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on the south and east would also be put in order so that people might traverse them duri ng the whole year.

A long period of time has now elapsed since the late M aha Ranee Bhowanee a celebrated Zemindar of Rajeshaye and other places, attached to Moorshedabad began to build *Subha Mundur* in the city of Benares at *Doorga Koond* which is a place of great sanctity, a part of the foundation has been raised above the level of the ground, but the whole has not yet been completed, were the place brick built, or with stones, the pilgrims who go to perform their ceremonies could do it effectually. The execution of this work also, would ensure future happiness.

At Bindachul, which is near Mirzapoor a place of worship and very well known in former times, one of the Rajahs constructed a *Pukka* Ghaut on the banks of the Ganges, for a long period of time the above Ghaut has been broken down and people have not been able to bathe there. If that Ghaut as formerly should be built with bricks or stones, this objection would be removed. This also will be a source of future reward. The good works of any subject always tend to the reputation of the sovereign during whose reign they are undertaken, and the subject himself is approved of God. Without the assistance of the ruling power, no individual is able to commence such an undertaking, but with it, all impediments are rem oved. Moonshee Sridhur Pandit obtained as much ground free of rent and stones exempt from demands for duty as were necessary to build a Ghaut in Benares. In like manner, Ramdeal Chawdree received similar indulgence to enable him to build a bridge and Ghaut at Mirzapoor. For which reason I hope that you will grant me an exemption from payment of duty for the stones, which may be necessary to repair the above 3 places and I will willingly defrary the expenses of cutting and working them. I hope also

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if any one should interfere with me in repairing the tank by claiming *Zemindaree* or other rights in it, the Government will protect me against such hindrance because it is a place of worship for the Hindoos, and the repairing of it is the duty of Government ; also after my death, let not any body claim it as their private property, or *Zemindaree.* I am not desirous of considering it belonging to myself and I live at a distance from it, but I repair it merely to obtain the approbation of the Almighty. I beg that you will forward a translation of this *arzee* to Government and recommend that the duties on the stones should be remitted to me, after which I shall immediately commence building.

122. C. Lushington, Secretary to the Government to H. M. Pigou and T. Yeld, Benares, dated Fort William, the 18th August, 1825.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo.

2. As you are satisfied that the establishment of an asylum for the Indigent Blind at Benares would not draw an inconvenient number of such individuals to the city, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the Institution for that purpose, proposed by Collysunker Ghosaul.

3. His Lordship in Council has been pleased to determine that the old Mint premises at Benares shall be appropriated for the purposes of the asylum, and Government will defray the monthly expense of an establishment commensurate with the extent of the proposed charity : the disbursements on account of the diet and clothing of the patients and other necessary charges for their maintenance being left to the liberality of Collysunker Ghosaul and

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other private benefactors. Adverting to the circumstances stated by you with regard to the diminished number of expected applicants for admission, the Governor General in Council hopes that the charge for establishment may be considerably reduced.

4. In compliance with the wishes of Collysunker Ghosaul, the Governor General in Council has resolved to appoint the undermentioned officers to be a committee for superintending the affairs of the asylum and authorizes acceptance of Dr. Watson's laudable offer to afford medical aid gratuitously to its unfortunate inmates.

The senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit,
The Acting Magistrate,
The Chaplain, and
The Civil Surgeon at Benares.

123. F. B. Gubbins, Magistrate, Benares to H. C. Tucker, Officiating Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares, dated Benares, the 5th September, 1853.

During your many rides through the city of Benares, I believe that you cannot have helped observing a *nullah* ditch that crosses the road leading from the new Dussasoomaidh Thannah to Rampoora. This ditch which is called the Godowlia *Nullah* is a natural sewer that carries off the excess of water that collects in the Misser Pokur during the rainy months, as well as the superficial drainage between that tank and the river.

During the rainy season there is nothing particularly offensive about this *nullah* but hardly have the rains ceased and the cold season commenced than the whole neighbourhood becomes infected by the noxious odours that it exhales. The soil through which this *nullah* runs is composed of nothing but refuse, and the many sewers

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that run into it, combined with the habit that the natives have of easing themselves there, combine to form a locality which it would not be easy to equal for filth and insalubrity.

My predecessor Mr. McLeod had long meditated building a covered drain down this *nullah*, which he intended to fill over with earth, and thus create a road-way which should reach from the Dussasoomaidh Ghaut to Luksa and join into the Sigra road a little on this side of Kummutcha. With this object in view he in 1844 built a small arched drain 8ft. long the waterway of which was 10 ft. by 3 ft. This was to test whether this amount of waterway would suffice for the stream that ran down the Godowlia in the rainy season. By enclosed copy of that officer's memorandum marked No. 1 you will perceive that the experiment fully succeeded and that although the floods were unusually high that year, still that the water did not rise above the crown of the arch he had constructed. Mr. McLeod further obtained some valuable hints on this subject from the late Major Kittoo and from Mr. Lloyd. Both of the memorandums prepared by these gentlemen are herewith submitted marked Nos. II and III.

My object in now addressing you is to recommend that the great and important work contemplated by Mr. McLeod be atonce undertaken and that a large sewer be constructed commencing at Luksa and ending at the Ganges near the Manmundil to carry off the whole of the surplus water from the Misser Pokur Jheel as well as the drainage from the surrounding quarters of the town.

In support of my views I would beg to particularize a few of the advantages that would accrue to the public and to the state by this measure being carried out.

1st. The removal of a nuisance which is very unsightly and offensive.

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2nd. The great improvement that would be gained in a sanitary point of view, by one of the chief focusses of malaria and sickness being destroyed.

3rd. The advantage to the state in having a wide road at their disposal which would bisect the west end of the city, and along which troops could be moved in case of necessity.

4th. The great advantage that would accrue to the public and to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood in particular, by a communication being opened out and a handsome street thrown from the Ganges to the suburbs of the city.

5th. The convenience which would be gained by merchants and others by an excellent Ghaut being provided for landing either goods or travellers from steamers and country boats almost in the centre of the city, instead of their having to be debarked as at present at Rajghaut. To this must be added the consideration of this latter Ghaut's being compeletly out of the city and of their being no good road leading from it into Benares, whereas were the Godowlia road completed, merchandize would have a broad highway at its disposal leading into the very heart of the bazars.

6th. The saving of several miles on the Grand Trunk Road, were the Godowlia road to be opened and a corresponding one carried from Dooleypoor to opposite the Dussasoomaidh Ghaut.

7th. (In a financial point of view) the large municipal income which would be derived by letting out the ground on the sides of this new road to persons who would pay us ground rent for it, agreeing to build rows of handsome shops on a uniform plan.

The annexed sketches will show, first the quality of land that we have at our disposal in the *nullah* itself and

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its sides, as well as the houses and fields which I would propose taking under Reg. 1 of 1824 to allow the roadway being made broad and straight. You will perceive that all the houses that I propose absorbing are mere mud huts, and that I have avoided destroying *pukka* houses, both on account of the expense it would entail on ourselves and the inconvenience it would cause to the owners. Of the only two *pukka* houses I propose absorbing, one is already *nuzzool* property and the other is a small and insignificant building.

The second sketch will show how the road bazar, Ghaut and *pukka* tanks are proposed to be laid out. By the Ghaut I mean the Dussasoomaidh Ghaut which would with a floating jetty make an excellent place for the steamers to land their passengers and goods at (?). The two tanks shown in this plan are already in existence and only require to be neatly excavated and deepened. Once that this is accomplished I dare say that some of the rich Benares capitalists may be induced to come forward and finish the task, by lining these tanks with masonry and flights of steps. The earth that would be gained by these excavations would go in some way towards raising the roadway which will be required to an enormous extent, as the river has on some occasions been known to rise so high as to inundate the square where the new Dussasoomaidh Thana is being built The main or Misser Pokur tank might be made to act as a cleansing power, its water being occasionally employed to flush the main Godowlia sewer, when in any way filled up with dirt.

The third sketch will show a cross section of the road and bazar with some of the shops as I would propose having them erected. The fourth sketch a careful set of levels taken along the *nullah* showing the

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commencement of the sewer at Luksa to be 42 ft. higher than the Ganges at low water.

With regard to the size and shape of the proposed sewer I should (acting upon your advice) strongly recommend the egg shape, which is I believe the one that is now in vogue in London as combining the greatest strength with the greatest capacity, and a property of in a way cleansing itself. The dimensions from Luksa to the Rampoora Bridge would be 41½ ft. by 3 ft. and from Rampoora to the Ganges 6 ft. by 4 ft. The fall has been calculated at about 10½ inch in the 100 ft. and slope which ought to keep up a current sufficiently strong even in the hot season, to carry off any little impurities which might find their way into the sewer. I would propose leaving holes at every 100 ft. or so to allow of the air escaping on a sudden rise of the river taking place, and to have wells covered with stone gratings, running down from the centre of the road to these openings. This precaution is I believe particularly necessary, as I hear that the chief danger to which these subterranean drains are exposed is that of being blown up by the pressure from within.

As you are a first rate practical Engineer and I know absolutely nothing of these matters it would be useless for me to enter into all the engineering details that I hope soon to learn from yourself. You have been so kind as to promise me an occasional visit to the works, should they be sanctioned by Government and I shall beg the further favour of your adding any scientific observations to this report that may be omitted by myself. I shall now therefore proceed to state the probable estimated cost of this most important undertaking.

By the annexed tables you will perceive that vide statement A the total amount of masonry in the proposed main sewer is estimated at 248, 593 cubic feet, containing

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18,64,447, bricks 36,460 maunds of lime and 18229 mds. of brick dust, the whole of which after adding Rs. 1,553 for mason's wages at the rate of 10 as. to the 100 cubic feet and 1083 Rs. for *mussala* will cost Rs. 16039, being at the rate of about Rs. 6-7-2 per 100 cubic feet. That vide statement B) the side sewers and drains are estimated at Rs. 27772. That the side surface drains are estimated at Rs. 2979-11. (vide statement C) That Rs. 1651 will be required to buy up the houses and lands required to make a really good job of this undertaking. (vide statement D) besides which Government will have to remit the revenue accruing on 3 Beegas 3 Biswas and 8 Dhoors of land, amounting to Rs 17-2-9 a year. And that (vide statement E) Rs. 1480 will be required to metal the road that is to run over the main sewer from the Ganges to Luksa. The total of these expenses, will when Rs. 2073-1-0 are added for Lampposts, Iron Gratings etc. amount (vide memorandum F) to 27,000.

To meet this demand we have now in Benares Treasury a sum of Rs 34423/- credited to the *Nuzzols fund* the income (vide memorandum G) of Cheitgunje, Deenanauth ka Gola, Reishum ka khuttra and other minor public properties the charge of which is vested with the state, besides an annnal income accruing from the same properties of Rs. 1148-10-0.

These funds are I believe recognised by Government as not being the property of the state, but a deposit which is placed under their care to be expended especially on works of public improvement and utility and for the reasons that I have detailed in the commencement of this report, I cannot conceive any better purpose to which this money could be devoted.

I should have liked to have proposed having a troltoir made of stone flags, running along the two sides of the

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Godowlia road, but am afraid that the expense it would involve would be too great, besides which the troltoir is a thing that might gradually be added at a future period, when our municipal funds allow us to do so.

Before concluding this report, I would beg to draw your attention to the fact that although I have no where made any mention of prison labor, still that it has great to a extent entered into my calculations and that without it I shonld not be able to estimate the cost of this undertaking at less than 38000 Rs. Many incidental expenses have not been mentioned in this report, such as posts, plancs(sic) (planks), timber, bamboos, carts, pulley, oil, &ca &ca, because I hope to cover them by diminishing the expense of the mason's labor, by employing a small gang of prisoners whom I have drilled to that work and by diminishing the cost of the *soorkhee* or brick dust by burning my own earth and carting it to the *nullah* myself. Again no mention whatever has been made of coolies to carry the materials to the masons, to mix the mortar &ca, and scarcely any mention has been made of the enormous quantity of excavation and earth work that will be required to complete this undertaking.

All this I have left to prison lobor, were it not so other ten or eleven thousand rupees would have to be added to the estimate.

Hoping that the suggestions that I have made in this report, may meet with the favourable consideration of yourself and of His Honor the Lieutt. Governor, N. W. P. and that any errors that may have crept into the calculations may be pardoned.

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124. F. M. Lind, Magistrate, Benares to H. C. Tucker, Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares, dated Benares, the 4th, August, 1856.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Docket No. 41, dated 21st ultimo, and its printed enclosures requiring my observations on the subject of Lunatic Asylums.

I believe all District Officers take charge of lunatics when they bcome dangerous to society or to individuals, and forward them through the police to one of the established Government Asylums.

The Asylum here contains men and women from all parts of the surrounding country, even so far as Jubbulpore. The Asylum is maintained entirely by Government and the inmates are lodged, fed and clothed at the Govt. expense. The instances are very rare in which the friends of lunatics supply food or little extras.

These little acts of kindness are decidedly exceptional. In fact the distance at which the friends of many of the lunatics reside, precludes the possibility of these attentions except at great personal inconvenience and expense, pay more, I am of opinion that the supply of food and raiment only to paupers would tend to a disuse of the Asylums, because the friends of nonpauper insanes would endeavour in the first place to avoid the inquisitorial enquiry regarding pauperism and next they might be of opinion that the insane could be more cheaply domiciled in their own homes.

Such a determination on the part of the insane's friends, and unprovided as they are with the necessary means of proper treatment, with result either in unusual harshnes to the unfortunate sufferer or danger to society.

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In either case, I beg to submit with all deference that the charitable nature of these institutions would be defeated, and original motive of sympathy and care for a fellow being afflicted by a visitation of Providence, with the view of restoring him if possible to reason would be partially done away with.

The Asylum at this station averages 100 patients, sometimes the number increases to 120. The expense of the establishment can be ascertained by a reference to Dr. Cheek's accounts.

In conclusion, I beg with submission to express a hope that the Lunatic Asylum here may be continued on its present footing, and that no distinction be made with respect to paupers.

125. F. M. Lind, Magistrate, Benares to H. C. Tucker, Commissioner, 5th Division, Benares, dated Benares, the 4th August, 1856.

In reply (? to) para 3 of your Circular Letter No. 40, dated 17th ultimo, and para 3 of the Government Order No. 3557, dated 14th idem., I have the honor to submit a tabular statement exhibiting the number of public privies erected in this city with details of their extent and cost.

At the time that the institution of public privies was first mooted, several objections were raised on the score of nuisance. These however appear to have been summarily disposed of. From enquiries that I have made I am led to the conclusion that these objections resulted rather from an impression that the privies would be supported by contributions from the residents of *Muhallahs*, than from any real idea of their being a nuisance in the neighbourhood. That this impression has vanished I can

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personally testify, for in the course of my various wanderings through the city, I have been urged by the residents to construct extra privies in cases where those in use are insufficient or too distant.

With respect to sanitary considerations, I am of opinion that the establishment of these privies has tended much to remove many local nuisances and generally to improve the health and condition of the people. Care of-course is necessary that the sweepers perform their duties and remove the offal into pits dug for that purpose; these pits are kept closed by means of a covering, in the centre of which is a small opening.

The privies are kept very clean.

126. R. C. Oldfield, Assistant Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces to H. C. Tucker, Commissioner of the 5th or Benares Division, dated Agra, the 24th April, 1857.

The Lieutenant Governor having had under consideration the replies to Circular No. 330A, dated 18th February last on the subject of Act III of 1857 relating to trespasses by cattle, I am directed to communicate the following instructions.

2nd. Pounds will be established under this Act at all Thannahs, stations and outpost under 1st Class Jemidars in the several Districts of your Division.

3rd. Where pounds do not already exist advances for building them will in the first instance be made from the public funds on estimates of the cost being submitted by you and the amount will eventually be recovered from the receipts of the pounds.

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4th. It is considered objectionable and not consistent with the intention of the Act that Police Officers of any grade should be placed incharge of the pounds, a separate Pound keeper will therefore be appointed by the Magistrate, in his discretion, to the charge of each, on a salary not in any case to exceed Rupees 12 per mensem, and out of this sum he will be called upon to provide for the proper care and tending of the cattle and it will be his duty to keep the Register, an account of receipts and disbursements required by section IV and V of the Act; an uniform plan of the Register should be prescribed by you for all the Districts of your Division.

5th. With a view to make generally known the provisions of the Act, printed copies of it in Oordoo and Nagree will be furnished to you for circulation and distribution by the Local Officers.

6th. I am desired to add that these arrangements are to be considered for the present as experimental only and you will at the end of 6 months submit a report on the general working of the Act with the accounts of receipts and expenditure (? under) it for the several Districts under you.

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